Friday
13 February, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Vol. I Second Day of the Third Session of First Parliament of India No. 1

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 13th February, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER (SHRI M. ANANTHASAYANAM AYYANGAR) *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RECRUITMENT OF GURKHAS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY

*1. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British camps in the territory of the Indian Union, for the recruitment of Gurkhas, have been wound up; and

(b) whether the Government of India have given any alternative assurances to the Government of U.K. regarding transit of Gurkhas recruited for the British Army, *via* the territory of the Indian Union?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) I would refer the hon. Member to the answer given to his question in this House on the 12th December 1952. The position taken up by the Government of India in this matter has been accepted by the U.K. Government. The matter is under discussion between the Governments of Nepal and the U.K.

(b) Under the Tripartite Agreement signed in 1947 between the Governments of the U.K., Nepal and India, the Government of India agreed to give transport facilities through India to Gurkhas from Nepal. This Agreement continues and no fresh assurance has been given.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of our attitude towards this whole question of the British activities in Malaya, are we going to reconsider this tripartite agreement in regard to the recruitment of Gurkha troops in Nepal itself?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What happens in Nepal is obviously not directly the concern of the Government of India; it is a matter which the Government of Nepal is considering. The tripartite agreement, so far as we are concerned, was only something in which we obliged the Government of Nepal chiefly: that is, to allow people—as, indeed, they can go; individuals can go from Nepal across; armed people do not go; it is individuals who come and go—and we agreed then to allow them. Even that, we have stated we cannot permit for long. That is because we could not easily put an end to the agreement, but we made it clear that this cannot be an indefinite thing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Has any time-limit been set regarding the termination of the facilities even in regard to the transit of these troops through our country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: At present the only time-limit is the time limit of the treaty. For the moment I forget what the date is when it expires.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I ask if it is a fact that our Government has sent some of our own men in the Engineering Corps, like Havildar Ponnuswami and Jamedar Jagannath Rao, to Malaya and Hong Kong to serve with the Gurkha contingents of the Malaya Army?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I have no information on that point. If the hon. Member wishes, I shall enquire. So far as I know, nothing has been done officially. I do not know of individuals recruited privately.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that the British have facility given to them in Barrackpore, by the Government of India, for training the Gurkhas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what had been done previously and what we are stopping.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any doctors from India have been

recruited by the United Kingdom for affording medical facilities to the Gurkha trainees in Malaya?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know about it; I have no information at all. There may be, possibly, recruitment individually—not for any particular purpose. For instance, doctors have been recruited for Burma and other places; people recruit them, and we put no bar in their way. But I am not aware of any person being recruited particularly for the Gurkhas there.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the training arrangements at Barrackpore and also at Darjeeling have ceased to function, or whether they are still functioning?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I rather doubt if it has ceased to function. It is rather difficult to take unilateral action when the Nepal Government is also involved in it. We informed the Nepal Government two or more months ago, as well as the U. K. Government, that these centres will cease. It took about a month or so, or more, for replies to come. They agreed to its being done and then they agreed to have conversations between themselves. I cannot exactly say at what stage this matter is.

INDO-AMERICAN TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

*2. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions between the Government of India and the United States of America for the conclusion of the Indo-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation are over; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the treaty on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Nanadas: May I know since when the negotiations have been going on?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Negotiations have been going on for some time, but there has been no progress since October because that Government was busy with its Presidential election.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether any steps have been taken in these negotiations, to acquire more ships for Indian shipping, from the United States?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It has nothing to do with the treaty. It is an independent proposition, if you want to acquire. It has nothing to do with proposals for a treaty for commerce, etc. between the two countries.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What I wanted to know was whether in this treaty of commerce and navigation any effort had been made for acquiring from the U. S. A. more ships for Indian shipping and thus prevent the monopoly of foreign shipping in India's foreign trade?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, what I am saying is, it is a very pertinent matter to be considered—how far we can do it having regard to our resources and the rest. But it has nothing to do with this treaty.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether Government have dropped the idea of this treaty?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir.

ESTIMATES OF HIRAKUD PROJECT

*3. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates of the Hirakud Project have gone up,

(b) if so, by how much and for what reasons;

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to scrutinise the reasons for the increase; and

(d) if so, what are the steps?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press Communique which issued on the 9th Feb. 1953, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 1]

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is a fact that a permanent residence on a lavish scale is being constructed for the Chief Engineer, whose original estimate was Rs. 58 thousand and present estimate exceeds Rs. 79 thousand?

Shri Hathi: I would require notice of the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that one contractor had been granted eight instalments of advance payment towards the Rs. 79 thousand in a period of four months and only Rs. 2 thousand has been recovered up-to-date?

Shri Hathi: I have no information on that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How could the estimates, as have been placed on the Table of the House, be balanced in view of these huge wastages?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of argument.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a question of mathematical figures, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will ask questions and elicit facts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They have balanced the figures and they have said that complete balance is achieved. I want to know how they could have been balanced with these huge wastages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not assume and make remarks. Hon. Members will elicit answers; they need not say it is wastage, and so on and so forth. The communique has been laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Is it true that construction of Power House No. 2 and the Lift Irrigation part of the project has been given up; if so, have the revised estimates allowed for reductions on these sections of the project?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Is it true that even then the revised estimates have gone up?

Shri Hathi: The estimate will remain as it is, at Rs. 89 crores. It won't exceed that.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it true that the project estimate in the beginning was Rs. 47 crores and then it was raised by the Planning Commission to Rs. 67 crores? Is it the same now?

Shri Hathi: It is true that the original estimate was Rs. 47 crores. Subsequently the estimate was Rs. 89 crores; the first change was to Rs. 67 crores.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it true that the latest is Rs. 89 crores?

Shri Hathi: The Committee that was appointed to review the estimate said that it may rise to Rs. 92 crores from Rs. 89 crores.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if these Rs. 89 crores include the delta irrigation part of the project also?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How much of the increase in the estimate was due to the so-called technical advice which we received?

Shri Hathi: It was not due to any technical advice. It was mainly due to the reasons as mentioned in the press communique. One of them was the extension of the scope of irrigation area from 1 million to 1·9 million acres, and the rise in the cost of labour and the prices.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What extent of this revised estimate is due to the rise in prices of the materials purchased?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the break-up.

Issue of Subsidized Rice to Indians in Ceylon

*4. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new series of ration books issued in Ceylon have disqualified many Indians in Ceylon from receiving Government subsidized rice; and

(b) if so, what is the approximate number of such Indians who have been disqualified from receiving subsidized rice?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. Persons of following categories have been excluded:

(1) Illicit immigrants,

(2) Temporary visitors to the Island on visas, and

(3) Persons entering Ceylon after 1-11-1949 holding a residence permit whose period of currency has expired.

(b) According to the information available, over 20,000 persons will become ineligible to receive subsidized rice.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government has ascertained the number of Indians who had entered Ceylon before the passing of the immigration law in 1949 and who are disqualified from getting rice rations?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have not got the exact figure but it seems it will be anything ranging between 10,000 and 50,000. According to the

estimate of the Food Department of Ceylon, the number is about 20,000. Practically everyone of them is an Indian.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the fact that according to the rice ration law in Ceylon, persons who had entered that State before November 1949 should have been given rice ration, may I know whether the Government of India has drawn the attention of that Government to that fact?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Those who have entered Ceylon after this date but have the temporary residence permit, they are not denied the ration but only those whose period of residence permit has expired are being denied it. We have drawn the attention of the Government of Ceylon to this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the persons who have been disqualified from getting rice ration are getting their rice?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Rice is available in the open market but the prices are higher than what is available in ration shops.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the object of this is that some of these Indians should go back to India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a question of opinion.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know, whether ration cards are denied even to people of Indian origin who entered Ceylon, and who have actually proved that they entered Ceylon between 1944 and 1949 for the purpose of obtaining residence permits, on the ground that they cannot produce documentary evidence of their actual entry?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: At first that was the position but against this they have now allowed even the testimony of recognised householders as proof of entry. These people are being given rice.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether ration cards are denied to those people who are actually qualified and have actually applied for citizenship rights?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have laid before the House all the information that we have on the matter. There may be occurrences like this.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know what steps the Government of India have taken to meet this threat of squeezing out people of Indian origin from Ceylon?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a larger question. This is only about rice.

Shri P. T. Chacko: This is one step.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a bigger question.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know from what source these temporary residents who are denied ration cards are getting their supplies and if there is any law for punishing blackmarketeers in Ceylon?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There are certain shops where they can get rice even without ration cards but the prices are considerably higher than ration price.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is there any prohibition against purchasing from outside?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the figure submitted by the Ceylon Government is the actual figure or not?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They are the Ceylon figures.

MONEY REMITTANCES BY INDIANS IN CEYLON

*5. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon's exchange has directed all post offices to disallow money remittances to India against passports and visas of persons whose authorized period of temporary residence in Ceylon had expired; and

(b) if so, how many Indians are likely to be affected by this order?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Exact number is not known but it may run into several thousands.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know how many out of these several thousands have applied to the authorities concerned for renewal of their permits?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is not exactly the question of renewal of permits. Under the Exchange Control Order a person has to submit before the postal authorities a document showing that

the person is allowed to reside in Ceylon, and then only is he allowed to remit money out of that country.

PASSPORT SYSTEM BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*6. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the difficulties experienced in working the Passport system between India and Pakistan;

(b) whether these difficulties have been attempted to be solved between the two countries and if so, in what way; and

(c) what are the results of these attempts, if any?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Difficulties have mainly arisen from two basic factors, *viz.*, the necessity of setting up large and costly administrative machinery on both sides within a short period of time, and the fact that it was not possible from the beginning to evolve a completely satisfactory system to cater for the widely different needs and circumstances of all kinds of travellers.

(b) Yes. Both Governments have been continuously in touch by correspondence; and two conferences have also been held to resolve these difficulties as far as possible.

(c) Action is being taken by both Governments to remove the lacunae in their respective administrative arrangements, in cooperation with each other in such matters as the finding of suitable accommodation, etc. for the Passport and Visa officers. The agreed schemes of both Governments cover the needs of the main classes of travellers. As and when other classes of travellers or special needs are brought to their notice, discussions are held with a view to resolve difficulties. Since the introduction of the system, mutual agreement has been reached on most of the points brought to each other's notice. A large measure of agreement was also reached at a recent conference held on the subject.

Shri B. K. Das: What are the points on which agreements have been reached during the last conference?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The decisions arrived at the last conference will have to be ratified by the two Governments and until the Pakistan Government have ratified these decisions, it is not possible to give publicity to these.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the question of affixing photos with the application for passport has been relaxed in this conference?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The decisions arrived at the conference require ratification and it is not possible to give publicity to the decisions which have tentatively been arrived at.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know in this connection what decision has been taken by the Government of India in regard to passport applications of Muslims from India who are in Government service in East Pakistan?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Surely, Sir, the same rules apply to them as to others.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that the formalities for obtaining visas to Pakistan are more complicated and difficult than for other countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, it is true because in a large number of cases, passports are given, if I may say so, in larger numbers and more easily in India. There are various classes. If hon. Members will remember, the Passport Agreement made certain divisions of classes for instance, people living within ten miles of the border. Therefore, certain complications were introduced which we have tried now to simplify as far as possible. Of course if any person who has an international passport, it is good enough for Pakistan, is good enough for any other country. This is in addition to the international passport: local passport, if I may use the word local, in between India and Pakistan. So that, the ordinary facility of the international passport, of course, is there, and in addition, some special facilities for arrival in India and Pakistan.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that even in the case of international passports visa formalities for Pakistan are much more costly, complicated and take much more time than for other countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say that. If the hon. Member thinks of any particular case, it may be so. As a general rule, it should not be so.

Shri A. C. Guha: I know this from my personal experience.

Shri B. K. Das: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister said that the Government of Pakistan could not accept three of our proposals which were made at the initial stage. Those were the opening of more visa offices, additional authorised routes between

East Bengal and India especially on the Assam border, and the doing away of the report of arrival and departure to the police authorities. May I know whether these points were discussed in the last conference and whether any decision has been arrived at?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. They were discussed and I believe some decisions easing the situation in these matters have been taken.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know, Sir, in view of the fact that these passport facilities require a lot of money, if it was discussed whether the cost could be reduced?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe in some cases it has been proposed to reduce it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In certain categories only?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should not like to reply now because I have not got the precise figures; I believe, in certain categories.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that a large number of persons who have been granted passports by the Indian authorities in India have been denied visas by the Pakistan authorities and if so, what is the percentage thereof?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not possibly give any information. I do not know about the figures at all which the hon. Member refers to.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I presume passports are granted by Indian authorities and on that visas are to be issued by.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have understood that.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I only wanted to know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has not got the figures now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got the figures; I could not give any answer.

Shri A. C. Guha: In view of the fact that a large number of persons having got passports here, have not been able to obtain visas, has it been discussed to do away with visas, and have only passports, without the visa system?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One of the subjects discussed was the difficulty of getting visas: difficulties, I mean not refusal to give, but administrative difficulties in dealing with the situation; there may not be any proper office and all the rest of it as is referred to in the answer. These, I believe, will be got over considerably under the new proposals. As for doing away with visas, I cannot say whether this was discussed as such. It certainly has been a subject under consideration to some extent. So far as I can remember, visas are going to continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

MIDDLE EASTERN DEFENCE PLAN

*12. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Middle Eastern Defence Plan sponsored by some Western Powers;

(b) whether India has been consulted or approached in this matter;

(c) what are the countries involved in this Plan or Scheme; and

(d) how far the commitments and obligations of this Plan are likely to affect India's defence and security?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government have received no official information about the Middle Eastern Defence Organisation, nor have they been invited or approached by any other Government to join this Organisation. Reports have appeared in the press from time to time to the effect that proposals for the establishment of this Organisation are being considered by some countries. It has been stated on behalf of the Pakistan Government that certain discussions have taken place or are taking place, but no final decision has been reached.

In the event of the establishment of this Middle Eastern Defence Organisation, certain consequences will naturally flow and certain existing balances in the Middle East might be affected. The Government of India are, therefore, naturally interested in this matter and view any developments connected with it with concern.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether the Government have any idea as to the regions to be covered under this Middle East Defence Organisation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Presumably the Middle East.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is a very indefinite term. Will it include the Persian Gulf, Suez Canal and Aden regions?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally these areas are included in the Middle Eastern region.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have the Government sent any communication to the parties concerned, those who are likely to be implicated in this Middle East Defence Organisation about India's interest in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. We do not send formal communications in such subjects which directly concern relations with other countries. Naturally, our view point is made clear to other countries when the need arises.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the Government of India has represented to the UNO that such regional defence organisations are practically undermining the United Nations Organisation and the collective security sense?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That was a large question, Sir. There are already a number of regional organisations and it is a matter for argument whether they come in the way of the Charter of the United Nations or not.

Shri T. N. Singh: Have the Government made any efforts to ascertain from any of the Western powers concerned whether such a move is actually being made?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should have thought that it was clear enough from what has appeared in the public press that such moves are being made. To what extent, where, may be doubtful. The fact that a move has been made, is being made, is evident from what the public press has published.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know, in view of the fact that India looks upon this with grave concern, whether the Government of India would intimate to the other powers that they would regard this as an unfriendly act, because the Middle East is something that concerns us very nearly?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government are issuing any statement to inform the people about the Government's attitude in this matter because the people are also concerned about the matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government represents the people. That is quite enough; is it not?

Shri M. R. Krishna: In view of the danger to the security of India on account of the decision of Pakistan to join the Middle East Defence Organisation, may I know whether any steps are taken by the Government of India to free Goa and Pondicherry from the Portuguese and French possession?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Again, a suggestion for action.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether the Government have any idea as to the countries of the Middle East that are likely to be included under this scheme?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the Middle East.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I confess it is very difficult to answer these questions. Frankly, I cannot say with any definiteness. I cannot answer that question. I can guess if the hon. Member can guess also. It is open to any Member of the House to surmise what might or might not happen. I imagine that thus far nobody, even in other countries, is in a position to say definitely what will happen. It is all rather vague so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Firing on Indian Village by Pakistan Border Forces

*13. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will **the Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the beginning of January, 1953, Pakistan border forces opened fire on a village on the Khasi-Jaintia Hills and Sylhet borders wounding some Khasis (Indian nationals);

(b) if so, the number and nature of the casualties;

(c) whether there was any Indian border force in that area;

(d) whether any action has been taken on our side; and

(e) whether any compensation, if any, has been given to the injured or to the relatives of the fatally wounded?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. On the 2nd January 1953, Pakistani armed Police tresspassed into Indian territory near Rangapani on the Khasi and Jaintia Hills border and opened fire on Indian nationals.

(b) Three Indian nationals were injured.

(c) There is a Border Out-Post at Amki, about a mile from the place of occurrence.

(d) and (e). The Assam Government have protested to the East Bengal

Government and asked for a joint enquiry into the incident by the two District Magistrates concerned, and for payment of compensation to the injured.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that on the other side of the Indian border, a strip of Pakistan measuring ten miles is being denuded of these tribal people, and they are forced to leave Pakistan territory and come to India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no information.

Tea Industry

*14. **Shri A. C. Guha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply to the Short Notice Question answered on the 26th November, 1952 regarding the crisis in tea industry and state whether Government have further reviewed the case of tea industry in India?

(b) Have any further steps been taken to give relief to the tea industry?

(c) Has there been any improvement in the market conditions of Indian tea?

(d) Do Government propose to take any further step in this matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). Since I made a statement in reply to a short notice question on the 26th November 1952, Government have been giving continuous consideration to the problems of the tea industry. I stated then that efforts would be made to facilitate credit to tea gardens A system of guarantees to Scheduled and Apex co-operative banks with a view to induce them to extend credit facilities during the 1953-54 season was worked out and announced in a Notification issued by the Finance Ministry on the 27th December last which hon. Members would have seen. It is too early yet to make a full assessment of the effects of these guarantees.

Government also announced an exemption from Excise Duty on what is known as "tea waste" in the hope that this would result in some relief to producers of poorer quality tea. It was, however, found that immediate relief would be more than counterbalanced by a tendency to depress the prices of all teas further by admixture of tea waste and consequent deterioration in quality. The exemption was, therefore, withdrawn in January and the industry as a whole welcomed this withdrawal. Some of the recommendations of the official team as well as the problems of the industry were reviewed by the Industrial Committee on Plantations which met in Calcutta on the 19th and 20th December last. The employers and labour together recommended the appointment of a Tripartite Commission to go into the cost structure of the tea industry. Government agree that such a thorough investigation is necessary but consider that such an enquiry could be more usefully undertaken by an expert committee and they have, therefore, decided to appoint an expert committee with very wide terms of reference. The Committee will include a person with intimate knowledge of labour problems.

The Central Government have been in consultation with the State Governments in regard to supply of foodgrains to tea gardens. I am glad to say that some assistance has already been given both by the West Bengal and Assam Governments and I hope that even more satisfactory arrangements will be made shortly. The question of conversion of foodgrain concessions is mainly a matter for direct negotiations between employers and labour. The Tripartite Committee on Plantations is scheduled to meet towards the end of this month to resolve this problem.

Since the beginning of this year, there has been improvement in the prices of tea as well as in demand. In London auctions, the price for Northern Indian teas has gone up from 31 d. on 18th December to 38·04 d. on 5th of February 1953. In the Calcutta auctions the price has gone up from Re. 0-15-11 on the 8th December to Rs. 1-5-6 on the 27th January.

Some of the tea gardens which have given notice of closure have not actually closed and some gardens which had been closed have re-opened. The number of gardens closed today is 107 as against 124 a fortnight ago.

Since our withdrawal from the International Tea Marketing Expansion Board, the hon. Members were rather exercised as to how India was going to conduct propaganda in other countries. A senior officer of the Government of India was deputed to the U. S. A. and I am glad to inform the hon. Members that an agreement, subject to the ratification by the respective countries, has been arrived at between India, Ceylon, Indonesia and the U. S. tea trade. The same officer has

visited several other countries to explore whether similar or other suitable arrangements for propaganda can be made.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that the credit facilities which were announced by the Government took a long time to reach the affected tea gardens?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no information.

Shri K. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that the guarantee which has been given now only applies to the working expenses for the year 1953? If so, what arrangements have been made to meet the liabilities which were created on account of this slump in 1952?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The credit facilities are based on the credit given to these tea estates in 1952 and the amount returned by them. Whether the basis will be on the working expenses or on some other needs of the tea gardens I am not aware.

Shri Nambiar: May I kow, Sir, how many thousands of workers are rendered unemployed due to the closure of tea gardens recently as stated by the Minister?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have notice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that in defiance of the tripartite agreement which was entered into at Calcutta two months ago, the West Bengal Government has permitted the employers to reduce the wages of the workers?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think any agreement was entered into at that tripartite conference at Calcutta.

Shri Sarmah: Were the Government of India consulted by the Government of Assam before passing the recent orders cutting drastically the wages of the labourers in a section of tea estates?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The responsibility of looking after the estates is that of the State Government. There is no need for them to consult the Central Government.

Shri Sarmah: Are the Government aware that there has been a drastic wage cut of the labourers in a section of the tea gardens in Assam by the recent orders of the Government of Assam?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no official communication from the Government of Assam.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Am I to understand from the reply which the Minister gave to my supplementary question that the reports which appeared all over the press in regard to certain agreed decisions of the tripartite conference are all baseless?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member will understand that an agreement in a tripartite conference must mean agreement between the three parties that go to make the tripartite conference. No such agreement was entered into.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know how many estates have actually availed themselves of the guarantee which has been given?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not got any information yet. As soon as I get the information, I will give it to the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know if the question of granting subsidised food to the tea garden labourers by the employers has also been considered?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Again, it is a matter for the State Government, whether they are in a position to supply them foodgrains at controlled rates. I believe the West Bengal Government and the Assam Government are now engaged in negotiations with the interests concerned in this matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not a question of controlled rates, but subsidised rate which is Rs. 5 a maund. The controlled rate is much higher.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is obviously so. The subsidised rate must be lower than the controlled rate. Otherwise, there will be no need for subsidy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the question I asked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has already stated that it is the concern of the State Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In regard to the agreement between Ceylon, U. S., and India which the hon. Minister referred to just now, may I ask whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate financing an American propaganda organization for exclusive propaganda for Indian tea in the U.S.A.?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The agreement arrived at is for the purpose of doing propaganda for tea—not for Indian tea as such, and it is the intention of the Government to approve of the Central Tea Board participating in this campaign and provide the necessary amount of finance as has been agreed upon.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what will be the amount, and whether the propaganda to be conducted would be exclusively for the U.S.A.?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. This is a matter entirely intended for the U.S.A. The agreement is with the tea trade in the U.S.A.

ASIAN FILM SOCIETY

*15. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an Asian Film Society has been launched by Indian and Pakistan students in London;

(b) whether Government have contacted this Society for Indian films to be exhibited by them; and

(c) if not, whether this Society has approached the Government of India for lending them films to be exhibited by them?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. The Society borrowed two documentary films from our High Commission in London in September, 1952.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what the objects of this Society are?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Presumably to show some eastern films in England, but we have not here any detailed information about the objects and aims of that Society.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are students from other Asian countries also participating in this Society?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Society, according to the information we have, is called the Asian Film Society. It was inaugurated in London in December last, just two or three months ago. And so far as I know, only Indian and Pakistani students are connected with it, though presumably it is open to others too to join. It is a small society for special films to be shown at.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this Society has any future programmes for the exhibition of Indian films?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not the agents of that Society. It is a private society. The hon. Member can write direct to the Society and find out.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know what are the two documentary films which they have exhibited in London?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They showed two films—'Taqdeer' and 'Dr. Kotnis'.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know whether any future programmes have been drafted by this Society, and whether the Indian Government have been asked to supply those films?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Indian Government has absolutely nothing to do with that Society.

GOOD OFFICES COMMISSION ON TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

*16. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether and if so, what steps have so far been taken by the Good Offices Commission on the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa to arrange negotiations between South Africa, India and Pakistan;

(b) the nature of correspondence that has so far been carried on between the Government of India and the said Commission; and

(c) whether the Commission has drawn up any plan of its work?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). After the announcement made on the 21st December, 1952, by the President of the General Assembly that the U. N. Good Offices Commission will be composed of the representatives of Syria, Yugoslavia and Cuba, there has been little progress in regard to the constitution of the Commission. It is understood that the Secretary General of the United Nations has approached these three Governments requesting them to nominate their representatives.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that since the passing of the resolution by the United Nations General Assembly, the Government of South Africa, instead of suspending the operation of the Group Areas Act, have intensified the operations, and as a result, a large number of persons of Indian origin have been affected?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of South Africa have decided to cancel the concessions that were granted to the persons of Indian origin, as a result of the Gandhi-Smuts Pact?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, with regard to their wives.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government of India are going to take any steps to stop the cancellation of these concessions?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I should be glad if the hon. Member will privately come and advise me as to what steps to take.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether the Government have sent any communication to the South African Government or to the U.N.O., as regards the two enactments now before the South African Parliament, regarding the rights of the Asians and other coloured people?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When the matter comes up before the United Nations, undoubtedly this will be brought to their notice, and apart from formal steps being taken, informal steps are also being taken in these matters.

Baroda Radio Station

*19. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to close the present Radio Station of Baroda;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the public of Baroda have made representation to Government requesting them not to close the Radio Station; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government contemplate revising their decision?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Since the last 1½ years, there is a linked and joint Station functioning known as Ahmedabad-Baroda. This was done not only on the ground of economy, but also on the ground of better broadcasting output and efficiency. It is proposed to have a very powerful and common transmitter for this joint station of Ahmedabad-Baroda, which will be located between the two. Adjustments of Studios and working are also contemplated in the Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the answer to (a) and (b) does not arise. It is also not possible for Government to make or alter plans to suit the desires of a particular city. The interests of the listeners of the area which is served by the joint Ahmedabad-Baroda Station will have to be taken into consideration in whatever adjustments and modifications that take place.

Shri Dabhi: May I know in which year this station was built, at what cost, and what the annual recurring expenditure incurred on this station was?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice for that question.

Assault on Shri Bhattacharjee at Pakistan Check Post

*20. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on or about the 27th October, 1952, Shri Debendra Chandra Bhattacharjee along with five Muslims was detained at the Pakistan Check Post at Duki and was severely beaten?

(b) On what date was Shri Bhattacharjee removed to the Sylhet jail and in what condition?

(c) Is it a fact that at different Check-Posts Indian Nationals specially Hindus, are subjected to insult and extortions by the Pakistan Police?

(d) What is the condition of Shri Bhattacharjee after he was beaten?

(e) What steps have been taken by Government to prevent such incidents which have been going on since long?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A press report to that effect has come to notice.

(b) and (d). Detailed information has been called for and, when received, will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (e). Complaints of the harassment of members of the minority community at Pakistan Check Posts have been received from time to time and taken up with the Pakistan Government. They usually deny the allegations made. Indian Customs Liaison Officers are posted at the important Pakistan Check Posts to see that passengers are not harassed.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has stated that Pakistan has denied the allegation. In such cases of oath against oath, what steps do the Government usually take to verify the facts?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): When it is a question of verifying facts in Pakistan territory, naturally it is not particularly easy for the Government to be able to get satisfactory proof. In this particular case, a press report appeared, I believe, on the 31st December 1952, and it is a case that happened over two months earlier, and we are trying to get reports of something that happened on the border; it is not particularly easy for any Government to find out real facts about it. We are trying to do so, in so far as we can, where the facts are ascertained with some degree of accuracy. Well, then, the steps normally taken, apart from protests to the Government, are that the District Magistrates meet etc.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether this gentleman was actually taken to prison, and where he is now?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no information yet.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not yet any information, except the Press Report.

Shri Nanadas: On a point of information, Sir. May I know whether the visitors are supplied with the lists of questions and whether they are allowed to carry such papers into the visitors' galleries?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. How does it arise out of this question? Hon. members ought not to interrupt the proceedings like that.

PAKISTANI RAID ON RAMGARH IN JAMMU

***21. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a). Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Pakistanis armed with stenguns and rifles raided Ramgarh village near Jammu on the 19th December, 1952 and took away cash, property and 19 heads of cattle?

(b) Is it a fact that the Revenue Minister of Jammu and Kashmir visited the place and if so, has he submitted any report to Government on the incident?

(c) How many times since 1947 have Pakistanis raided the State Territory?

(d) How much cash, property and heads of cattle were taken away in the raid made on the 19th December, 1952?

(e) How many persons died in this raid?

(f) Since 1947 upto January 1953, how much property of all kinds, cattle, cash etc., were looted by Pakistanis?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a), (b), (d) and (e). The information is being collected and, when received, will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Until 1st January 1949 active operations were in progress. No tally of raids could be kept during the period as 'raids' could not be distinguished from 'operations'. Since 1st January 1949 there were 723 raids which can be considered violations of the Cease Fire Agreement.

(f) In the 723 raids mentioned in (c) above, the raiders lifted 1831 heads of cattle and looted property worth over Rs. 7,500.

CLOSURE OF TEA GARDENS

***22. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that after the Calcutta Tripartite Conference, nearly 53 Tea Companies in Cachar have so far been closed?

(b) Is it a fact that by closing the Tea Companies over 50,000 workers and staff of the closed gardens are out of employment?

(c) How many Indian-owned gardens are on the closure list?

(d) Is it a fact that notices have also been served on the workers to vacate quarters?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (c). According to information available, the number of gardens closed in Cachar since the Calcutta Tripartite Conference is 26, out of which 12 are Indian owned.

(b) The number of workers and staff in the above 26 gardens is 22,556.

(d) I understand that when a tea garden is closed, labour is normally served with a notice to vacate quarters more as a legal formality than with any intention of dislodging the workers.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have the Government sent a communication to the West Bengal and Assam Governments to find out some alternative occupations for these discharged labourers?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no reason to believe that the West Bengal and Assam Governments are not endeavouring to do the needful in this matter.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know, Sir, if the Government have got any information as to how many of these

discharged labourers have been employed in some alternative occupations or given lands for cultivation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no precise information, Sir.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, why the tea gardens of Assam alone were closed?

Shri Sarmah: What steps do Government propose to take against tea estates closing down which has 'squeezed' out labour?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This again is a matter in which the State Government is concerned and we are quite prepared to arm them with the necessary amount of powers to prevent such 'squeezing' out of labour.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Have any such allegations been received by Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the possibility was envisaged. That was why this question whether the State Government could be armed with those powers was raised.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there is a huge number of people who are unemployed suddenly, do the Government of India propose to take up this question of alternative employment in the various other schemes of the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Government of India can only act through the State Government, and they are in communication with the State Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it proposed to have any conference with the State Governments of West Bengal and Assam on this particular subject?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the moment, Sir, the Government do not feel that a conference is necessary. Correspondence apparently would do what is possible.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, if any allegation has been made to the Government of India by any party that the tea estates are closing down to squeeze out labour from them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, allegations are made in dozens. I am not able to say that we have got any particular allegation of this nature—because we do get so many communications.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether besides serving with the legal notice, any labourers have actually been sent out of the quarters provided by the Tea gardens?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, Sir, the hon. member who tabled the question did not think of asking me that question. I have, therefore, not got the information.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the fact that there is a proposal to give financial facilities to tea gardens, do Government propose to offer similar financial assistance to unemployed labour?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, if it is possible for us to offer the same facilities on the same terms, we should certainly do so. But I am afraid the two things are not on all fours.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is it in the contemplation of Government to give such assistance to workers? Let us have a clear answer to a clear question.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a clear answer to a clear question. But the clear question is based on a lot of misconceptions. We propose to give facilities to tea gardens in respect of moneys that they borrow from banks to the same extent that they had borrowed last year, provided they return the money that they have borrowed. These conditions do not occur so far as labour is concerned. If, for example, a Labour association has been dependent for finance from a bank on the same terms, possibly we might consider the question. But the wo things are not on all fours, however clear it may be to the hon. member.

Harassment of Shri H. V. Kamath in Athens

*23. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the Government of India through its High Commissioner in London had taken up with the Greek Government the matter of harassment to which Shri H. V. Kamath was subjected by the Greek Police Officers in Athens on the 28th October 1952?

(b) If so, has any reply been received by the Government of India from the Greek Government and what is the nature of the reply?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No reply has been received so far.

U. S. INFORMATION BUREAUX

*25. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state in how many places in India have Americans established their Information Bureaux?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Officers of the U. S. Information Service are attached to the U. S. Embassy in New Delhi and to the U. S. Consulate-General in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The U. S. I. S. have libraries in Lucknow, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, whether there are any other nationalities allowed to set up such bureaux?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Information Bureaux?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Yes.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes. Many other foreign Embassies have their Information-Bureaux and libraries.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that while inaugurating the Trivandrum Information Bureau the American Ambassador delivered a political speech inciting the people of Travancore-Cochin against Communism?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. lady evidently must have read a wrong report or misread the report, because the American Ambassador is very careful not to deliver any political speech in this country of that type.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF STEEL PLANT

*26. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether in connection with the establishment of an integrated Iron and Steel factory in India, an Indian delegation has been sent to U.S.A. to conduct negotiations with American, British and Japanese steel interests?

(b) What are the results of these talks?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, a delegation consisting of three senior officers of the Government of India was sent to U.S.A. in October 1952, for negotiations with the World Bank and certain interested foreign concerns, in connection with the establishment of a new integrated iron and steel plant in India.

(b) Government have decided to constitute a technical mission consisting of their representatives and a representative of the Bank to prepare an uptodate project report as a prelude to further action.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know, Sir, whether any particular locality has already been fixed for the construction of this integrated factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, Sir. It has to be done after the report of the Technical Mission which we are now going to constitute, is received.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, if certain negotiations which were being recently conducted between the Government of India and a Japanese party for a joint undertaking of this steel plant have broken down and the Government of India propose to approach certain parties in U.K. for the same purpose?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The results of the talks as they emerged, made us realise that the continuance of the negotiations with Japan may well be dropped. We do not desire that the overall charge and control of a basic industry like this should be handed over to any foreign interest. So it is keeping that basic factor in view that we have dropped the negotiations with Japan so far as the steel plant project is concerned.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is it a fact that the integrated iron and steel factory is going to be set up in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, Sir; I cannot commit myself to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already answered that question.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, what was the proposal put forward by the Japanese for a joint Indo-Japanese plant?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. member wants details of negotiations to be repeated here. That would not be proper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And the negotiations have been dropped.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know, Sir, in view of the dropping of this Japanese proposal, whether Government propose to have their own steel plant?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government have always intended doing that. The only question was that somebody else might be partly associated with it.

INDIAN SETTLERS FOR NORTH BORNEO

*28. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 269 asked on the 13th November, 1952 regarding Indian settlers for North Borneo and state whether there is a proposal to send out an Indian delegation to North Borneo to study the terms and conditions of settlement on the spot?

(b) If so, who will constitute the personnel of the delegation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The constitution of the delegation which will consist of 2 officials and 1 non-official is still under the consideration of the Government.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, when the Delegation is expected to leave India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: After it has been constituted, Sir.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, what decision, if any, has been taken about the rights of citizenship of the Indians going to Borneo—will they retain their Indian citizenship?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Our Delegation will go there and inspect on the spot and let us know what the actual situation in the country is.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TARIFF COMMISSION

*7. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Tariff Commission was set up and when it started functioning;

(b) what was the number of cases enquired into for grant of protection up to the 31st December, 1952;

(c) to how many industries protection has been given; and

(d) whether any cases of dumping and abuses of protection by a protected industry were dealt with by the Commission during the last twelve months?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 21st January 1952.

(b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the cases where the enquiry for the grant of protection has been completed. If so, the number is 3.

In addition, the Tariff Commission submitted—

(i) 3 reports on the review of protection granted to industries,

(ii) 7 reports on prices of industrial products,

(iii) 1 report on the fair ratio between the ordinary shares of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., and the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and

(iv) 1 report on the reduction of import duty on meta-amino-phenol.

(c) 1.

(d) The Commission is reviewing two cases of dumping and abuses of protection. They relate to—

(1) Pencils industry; and

(2) Plywood and battens for tea chests industry.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIES

*8. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether satisfactory progress had been made in registration of existing industries under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act 1951; and

(b) whether the units set up after the passing of the Act could be registered and had actually been registered?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Industrial undertakings set up after the commencement of the Act are subject to licensing and not registration. Eighteen such undertakings have been licensed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STEEL FACTORY IN MYSORE

*9. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects of the establishment of an iron and steel factory in Mysore have materialised:

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction;

(c) whether the question of the location of the plant has been decided, and if so, where;

(d) whether the technical mission has since been constituted;

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the affirmative, whether they have gone into the problems entrusted to them; and

(f) by what time the factory is likely to be established and to go into production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) There is already an iron and steel factory in Mysore and there are no proposals to establish another factory in this area.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

RESERVATION OF *Dhoties* AND *Sarees* FOR HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

*10. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of 40 per cent. of manufacture of *Dhoties* and *Sarees* to be allotted to handlooms is based on the production in any particular year or it will vary according to the production of every year;

(b) what is the basic year and how has the total production varied since that year; and

(c) what is the scheme of the utilisation of the amount of cess collected for helping the handloom and khadi industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The orders of Government restrict mill production of *dhotis* to 60 per cent. of the average monthly production during the period April 1951—March 1952. They do not apply to *sarees*. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 2]

(c) Schemes are at present being worked out by the All India Handloom Board and the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board which have been recently set up.

HANDLOOM PRODUCTS

*11. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom Board has evolved any plan to reduce the price of handloom products and assure the supply of yarn at reasonable rates; and

(b) what is the arrangement for adequate supply of suitable machinery and implements for the handloom industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Board has started functioning only very recently and the points raised in this question and other problems of the industry will be considered by the Board in due course.

RAID BY *goondas* FROM FRENCH INDIA

*17. **Shri Venkataraman:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 7th January, 1953, there was a raid by *goondas* from French India into Indian Union territory near Villupuram in Madras State;

(b) what acts of vandalism did these men commit; and

(c) how and when they were driven back?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). Government's information is that there was a minor incident at Pallianallianaur on 7th January. A boy from the French territory is reported to have been slapped by someone at this place. Subsequently some 40 to 50 supporters of the boy came over to the refugee camp in Indian territory to demand an apology. It does not appear that these persons committed any act of vandalism.

IMPORT OF INDIAN NEWSPAPERS INTO PAKISTAN

*18. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government has virtually banned the free entry into Pakistan of all Indian Newspapers by removing their import from the O. G. L.;

(b) whether it is a fact that some organisations and the newspapers have demanded that the Government of India should take up this matter with Pakistan; and

(c) what steps Government have already taken or propose to take in this matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) After the cancellation of O.G.L. XIV by Pakistan on the 22nd November 1952, the import of newspapers was allowed to be made without licences for some time. At present it is allowed under licences.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF "VOLKSWAGEN" CARS

*29. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have refused to allow the import of German 'Volkswagen' Cars into India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It appears a request was made in July 1950 by a German firm in Hamburg to allow a Delhi firm to import 100 Volkswagen Cars. The request was not granted.

INDIAN CARPETS AND RUGS

*30. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indian carpets and rugs have a good export market and are in great demand abroad?

(b) If so, what facilities are being given to the exporters of these articles?

(c) Is it a fact that there are some restrictions on the export of carpets from India?

(d) If so, what are the reasons for imposing such restrictions?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our Trade Representatives abroad provide trade contacts and such other facilities as are normally asked for by exporters.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

1. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether the scheme of setting up a Statutory Development Board and the working up of the detailed scheme in connection with the regionalization of Industries as promised in the reply to starred question No. 3519 asked on the 26th April, 1951 have since made any progress—*vide* Serial No. 2 of Statement IV showing action taken upon assurances etc. given during the Third Session (Second Part) 1951 of Parliament?

(b) How does the matter stand at present so far as the financial aspect of the question is concerned?

(c) How many small and big industries have since then been established?

(d) Are they working satisfactorily?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 a Licensing Committee has been set up to advise Government on the establishment of new industrial undertakings covered by the Act. In making its recommendation in each case, the Committee takes into account all relevant factors *e.g.*, suitability of site having regard to the existing capacity in the particular industry and the general state of industrialisation in the area concerned. This dispenses with the necessity for establishing a Statutory Development Board.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Under the Industries Act 53 licences have been granted—29 for establishing new undertakings and 24 for substantial expansion of existing undertakings. The Act came into force in May 1952 and the time allowed for implementing the projects generally ranges from 12 to 18 months. It is, therefore, too early to make a statement on their working.

NEPA PAPER MILLS

2. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1203 asked on the 26th June, 1952, supplementary question to the same question by Sardar A. S. Saigal and statement showing action taken on assurances etc. given during the August Session of the House of the People (*vide* serial No. 7 thereunder) and state:

(a) whether Government propose to place on the Table of the House a copy of the summary containing the substance of the report submitted by the Shroff Committee and the recommendations and findings of the Committee as published by the Madhya Pradesh Government on the 29th May, 1951; and

(b) the progress made up-to-date in the direction of construction of the Nepa Paper Mills?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A copy of the summary of the Shroff Committee's report is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 3]

(b) A statement showing the position as on 30th September, 1952 according to the report sent by the Madhya Pradesh Government is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 4]

A.I.R. PUBLICATIONS

3. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the supplementary question arising out of the reply given to starred question No. 2202 asked on the 29th July, 1952, and the information furnished in serial No. 89

of the statement showing action taken on assurances etc. given during the First Session of the House of the People and state what is the number of persons, officials or non-officials who are in the free mailing list of the A.I.R. publications, namely 'Listener', 'Awaz' and 'Sarang' and why they have been included in the free mailing list?

(b) What is the ratio of the number of periodicals supplied free to those supplied to subscribers?

The Minister of Information and External Affairs since 1947 (year-wise Listener' 439. 'Awaz' 67. 'Sarang' 73.

Details of free distribution and the **reasons therefor are given below:**

Indian Listener	Awaz	Sarang	Reasons
154	53	54	Distributed for official use.
103	—	5	As is the practice in other broadcasting organisations permanent members of the staff of All India Radio are given one programme journal free if they possess radio sets in their own names.
82	8	8	Supplied to non-official members of various advisory committees set up to advise All India Radio Stations on the planning and presentation of programmes.
54	4	5	Supplied to various distinguished persons offices/organisations for maintaining cordial relations.
46	2	1	Distributed in exchange for other newspapers/periodicals etc. for publishing All India Radio programmes.

In addition to the above, about 170 copies of the *Indian Listener*, 90 of *Awaz* and 100 of *Sarang* are sent to advertisers as voucher copies.

(b) The ratio between the number of periodicals supplied free and those supplied to subscribers is approximately 1 : 30.

HINDI VOCABULARY

4. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 2213-A asked on the 29th July, 1952, regarding preparation of a Hindi vocabulary and the promise made thereunder, *vide* information supplied in statement showing action taken on assurances etc. given during the First Session of the House of the People and state:

(a) whether the vocabulary prepared by the Departmental Committee of the Ministry has since been published and is available for public use;

(b) whether it has been examined that the vocabulary is consistent with the words, terms and equivalents adopted in the Constitution of India; and

(c) what is the work done so far by the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir. The vocabulary was intended for use by the media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and not for publication.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has held two meetings and given advice on matters referred to them.

SCHEDULED AREAS IN STATES

5. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Areas in different States are undeveloped areas in the States; and

(b) the areas selected from the Scheduled Areas of different States for development plans under the Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The following scheduled areas have been included in the first group of community projects initiated in 1952:—

Assam: Garo Hills—Goalpara Area (one Development block). Golaghat—Mikir Hills area (one Development block).

Bihar: Santhal Parganas—Rameshwar Block (one Development Block).

Madhya Pradesh: Bastar District.

Orissa: Kalahandi District (Dharamgarh Sub-Division)

Rajasthan: Bhil Area—Dungarpur

District (Scheduled Tribes).

Tripura: (1 Development Block).

CHAMBAL PROJECT

6. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dams to be constructed across the river Chambal as envisaged under the Chambal Project included in the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the advantages of irrigation and power to Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat separately on the completion of the Project;

(c) the stages by which the project is to be executed and the time for the execution of these stages; and

(d) the terms of agreement, if any, between the two State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Two dams, the Gandhi-sagar dam and the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, together with a diversion barrage at Kotah are envisaged in the first stage of the Chambal Project included in the first Five Year Plan.

The total area to be irrigated from this project is 1·2 million acres. The hydro-electric power installed in the first stage will be 60,000 K.W. Their distribution between the two States has yet to be agreed upon.

These questions are yet to be considered in consultation with the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat.

CHAMBAL VALLEY PROJECT

7. Shri Karni Singhji: (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether any decision has been reached regarding the priority to be given to the Chambal Valley Project (Rajasthan)?

(b) If so, what is the order of priority?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The project has been included in the Five Year Plan. Certain details are to be shortly discussed with the Government of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan.

SILK WEAVING

8. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of handlooms in the country engaged in silk weaving;

(b) the chief varieties of cloth manufactured by our silk weavers; and

(c) the raw materials used by the Banaras Silk and Brocade Industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) About 97,000.

(b) Sarees, Dhoties, Turban cloth, Shirting, Suitings, Chaddars, Lungies, Scarves, Dupattas, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, etc.

(c) The chief raw materials used are silk yarn, organzine, art silk yarn and gold and silver thread.

TRADE MARKS (REGISTRATION)

9. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during the current year for registration of Trade Marks;

(b) how many of them have been registered up-to-date;

(c) whether nationals of any other countries excepting German and Japanese nationals have been permitted to apply for registration of Trade Marks;

(d) if so, from which countries; and

(e) the number of applications for registration from German and Japanese nationals this year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) It is presumed that the hon. Member desires information for the year 1952. If so, the number of applications received during that year was 4749.

(b) 33.

(c) Yes.

(d) Ceylon, U. K., Canada, Australia, Ireland, U.S.A., Switzerland, Sweden, France, Hungary, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hongkong, Federation of Malaya, East Pakistan, Singapore, Morocco, Germany and Japan.

(e) From German Nationals—334.

From Japanese Nationals—95.

HISTORICAL DIVISION OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY

10. Shri S. C. Samanta: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many papers on different topics were produced by the research staff of the Historical Division of the Ministry of External Affairs since 1947 (year-wise and subject-wise)?

(b) How many of them were published for public use?

(c) What was the establishment cost of the Division in 1948, 1951 and 1952?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Historical Division began work only in September 1949.

Papers produced:

Papers on.	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 up-to-date
General	3	..	..	1
Asia	5	28	14	8
Europe	1	8	6	1
Africa.	..	4	3	1
America.	..	9	3	1
Australia	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	9	50	27	12

(b) The papers were for the use of the Ministry and none has been published.

(c) Rs. 92,388 in 1951-52.

Rs. 95,653 in 1952-53.

The office did not exist in 1948.

MEMORANDUM ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS SCHEME

11. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article published on Page 1 of the English weekly "Delhi Times" published from Delhi on September 14, 1952, regarding a 60 page memorandum submitted by the American Ambassador in India, Mr. Chester Bowles, on the Community Projects Scheme and state whether the report is correct as to facts; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the memorandum?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. The report is not true to facts.

(b) Does not arise.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

12. Shri Bansal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of industrial undertakings that have been registered up to 31st January, 1953 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): 2209 industrial undertakings were registered up to the 7th November 1952, which was the last date for registration under section 10 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

LICENSING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

13. Shri Bansal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received up to 31st January, 1953 for the licensing of industrial undertakings, (i) for establishment of new industries and (ii) for the expansion of existing ones;

(b) the number of licences issued for each of the two categories; and

(c) the number of applications in the case of which additional information has been called for?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Up to 31st January, 1953, 125 applications for licence were received. Of these,

(i) 71 were for the establishment of new industrial undertakings, and

(ii) 54 were for substantial expansion of existing ones.

(b) In the case of 29 applications for new undertakings and 24 for substantial expansions, the applicants have already been informed that licence would be issued to them subject to certain conditions. Six of the first category and 12 of the second have accepted the conditions, and licences have been issued to them.

(c) Additional information was called for in respect of 28 applications.

FACTORIES FOR WOOD SCREWS

14. Shri Radha Raman: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the annual consumption of wood screws in India?

(b) What is the number of factories, registered and un-registered, in the country and how many of them are working at present?

(c) Is it a fact that most of these factories have been closed due to lack of demand for the indigenous manufactured goods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) According to the Tariff Boards' estimates, the total Indian demand is about 5 million gross numbers per annum.

(b) There are 15 registered factories and 3 unregistered factories. All except 3 registered factories are in production.

(c) Government have no precise information but are aware that these factories have temporarily closed down.

FOREIGNERS EMPLOYED IN INDIA

15. Shri Radha Raman: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what is the total number of foreign nationals employed in Government and private service separately in India at present?

(b) What was their number in the years 1950 and 1951?

(c) What are their principal nationalities and the nature of work in which they are engaged?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when, and in so far as it is, available.

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

16. Sardar A. S. Saigal: (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are going to install a factory to manufacture heavy electrical plant and equipment?

(b) When will the plant be installed and what will be the initial cost?

(c) Are Government also going to develop basic industries including ancillary transport facilities when the plant is installed?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Government are considering the question of establishing a factory for the manufacture of Heavy Electrical Power Plant.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

PASSPORTS TO ATTEND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS AT VIENNA

18. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many passports were applied for, for the purpose of attending the World Peace Congress held at Vienna recently?

(b) How many passports were granted, State by State?

(c) How many applications were rejected and for what reasons?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Passports are granted by the various State Governments in India. As records of the issue of passports are not kept on the basis of the objects for which they are applied for, but on the basis of the names of the applicants, it is impracticable at this stage to state how many persons applied for passports for the purpose of attending the Vienna Peace Congress, how many applications were rejected or how many passports were issued.

117 names were brought to the notice of the Government of India by the "All India Peace Council", out of which 41 names were recommended to the various State Governments for the issue of Passports.

As has been repeatedly stated on the floor of the House, applications for passports are considered on the individual merits of each case. Where it is considered that the grant of a passport is not in the public interest, it is not granted.

THOUBAL COMMUNITY PROJECT

21. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Thoubal Community Project area, a marshy piece of land known as Loushipat, about 5½ miles in length and about 3 miles in width, is going to be reclaimed by the villagers bordering this marshy land;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said villagers worked free and voluntarily in cutting hills for draining out the said marshy land;

(c) whether it is a fact that in return for voluntary service rendered by the villagers, the land so reclaimed will be distributed free by Government;

(d) how many man-days were required to complete the cutting of the hills and how many villagers worked voluntarily;

(e) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, what is the machinery for distribution and how much land is expected to be given to each villager; and

(f) what is the progress so far made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) (i) The work has not yet been completed. (ii) 1.095.

(e) The actual distribution will be made by the Revenue Deptt. and each man is expected to get land from 4 to 5 acres.

(f) About 50 per cent. of the work has been finished.

DISTRIBUTION AND PRICE OF COAL

22. Shri N. P. Sinha: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether the Commodity Control Committee recently set up by Government have completed their labours?

(b) If so, what suggestions have the Committee made in respect of "working of controls on distribution and price of coal"?

(c) What were the views of the private collieries' owners?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

RUBBER PRODUCTION IN TARAI AREAS OF U.P.

23. Shri B. N. Roy: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any survey has been made in the Tarai areas of U.P. and Bihar for rubber production?

(b) If not, is any survey for the same under contemplation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

FILM CENSOR BOARD

24. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state who are at present, the members of the Film Censor Board?

(b) Has any new member been appointed in 1952 and 1953, and if so, what are the names of these Members?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Under the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951, the Board is to consist of 7 members. The following are the present members of the Central Board of Film Censors:—

(1) Shri C. M. Agarwala (*Chairman*).

(2) Shri C. R. Srinivasan

(3) Shri Tushar Kanti Ghosh.

(4) Shri Chandu Lal Shah.

(5) Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

Note: Appointment of two more members is to be shortly made by the Central Government *vice* Shrimati Lilawati Munshi and Dr. Amarnatha Jha who retired on 15th January 1953.

(b) Yes. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and Shri Chandu Lal Shah were appointed as new members in 1952. No member has yet been appointed in 1953.

TRADE PACT WITH INDONESIA

26. Shri Amjad Ali: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have entered into a trade pact with Indonesia and if so, with what prospects?

(b) What are the chief items of exports and imports between the two countries?

(c) In what form of coinage is the balance paid?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5.]

(c) The Agreement with Indonesia does not provide for any special payments arrangements. Settlement of accounts between the two countries will be made in the usual way, either in rupees or in sterling.

IMPORT OF COTTON

27. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bales of cotton that were imported into India during the financial year 1952-53;

(b) the varieties of cotton that were allowed to be imported with their respective quotas, during the year 1952-53; and

(c) the principal countries from where the imports were made?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 682,218 bales of 400 lbs. each upto 23rd January 1953.

(b) The varieties of cotton allowed were, United States cotton stapling 1 1/8" or over and sterling area cotton stapling 7/8" or over. Quotas for import are generally fixed for the cotton season September-August. A quota of 5 lakh bales has been fixed for the season 1952-53 for import upto the 30th June, 1953.

(c) Imports were made during the financial year 1952-53 from the United States of America, East Africa, Egypt and Sudan.

ROCK SALT DEPOSITS

28. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether rock salt deposits have been found out anywhere in the Indian Union; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken to exploit those deposits for supply in India?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Rock salt deposits are found in Guma, Drang and Maigal in Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) Rock salt to the extent of more than 1½ lakh maunds per annum is already being mined at those sources, its principal markets being the hilly tracts within Himachal Pradesh and to a small extent the Kangra district of the Punjab and parts of Jammu and Kashmir.

Work has already started on a scheme to develop the Mandi Mines on modern lines. Drilling operations to determine the extent of deposits are now under way.

RUBBER PRICES

29. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what was the difference between the control price of rubber in India and the current price of rubber in the World market during the month of January, 1953?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The controlled price of rubber in India is Rs. 138 per 100 lbs. of Group I rubber F.O.B. Cochin. The prices of the same quality in the Singapore Market during January 1953 were as follows:

		Rs.
Week ending	2-1-1953	145/14/-
	9-1-1953	144/3/-
	16-1-1953	137/8/-
	23-1-1953	131/-
	30-1-1953	132/13/-

JAPANESE SULPHUR

30. Dr. Amin: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the names of the firms who have refused to lift their quota of high-priced Japanese sulphur?

(b) What action do Government propose to take against these firms?

(c) What action do Government propose to take to compensate those firms who have lifted their quotas of high-priced Japanese sulphur?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). About 4000 tons of sulphur from Japan were allocated to different industrial units during quarters II and III of 1952. The allotment in quarter II was fully taken up, but in quarter III, many consumers declined the allotment either because their stock position was satisfactory, or because it would have been uneconomic for them to use the high-priced sulphur from Japan. The number of such firms was about 65. As the allotment was not a compulsory one and as other firms were willing and anxious to take up the allotment which they refused, no question of taking action against such firms arises nor can there be any question of Government compensating firms who accepted the quota allotted to them. Government consider that it will not be in the public interest to indicate the names of individual firms who, for one reason or another, were unable to accept the allocation of sulphur made to them.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 13th February, 1953.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

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3 P.M.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received the following message from the hon. Speaker. I will read it out:

"Dear Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

I have to request you to kindly convey to the House my apologies for my inability to be present at the Opening of the present session of Parliament, as also for some subsequent period on account of the condition of my health. I extremely regret that I should not be able to serve the House for reasons beyond my control. The House is probably aware that I was struck with a mild heart attack in the last week of November last year during the session of the House then. My medical advisers then prescribed me absolute rest in bed. Not only physical movements, but my intellectual work was also prohibited. I have now been in bed since about the beginning of December and I am progressing to recovery in a fairly good manner. However, I am not yet permitted to step out of the bed. I am only permitted to sit up for a few hours in a day, and that too in instalments.

Considering the rate of progress and the need for continued rest, the earliest that I can expect to step out of my house would be about the middle of March. It is difficult to say, just at the moment, as to exactly when I shall be able to attend at the meetings of the House.

In the circumstances, I trust the House will forgive me my inevitable absence and will grant the necessary leave so that I may be enabled to recoup my health completely and join my duties as before.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) G. V. Mavalankar."

May I convey to the Honourable Speaker the prayerful good wishes of this House for his speedy recovery so as to enable him to return to this House and to the Chair which he so honourably occupies and further that the House is pleased to grant him leave?

Is the leave granted?

Leave was granted.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS.

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Bills which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Second Session, 1952 and assented to by the President.

STATEMENT

(1) The Indian Tariff (Fourth Amendment) Bill.

(2) The Sugar (Temporary Additional Excise Duty) Bill.

(3) The Indian Oilseeds Committee (Amendment) Bill.

(4) The Indian Coconut Committee (Amendment) Bill.

(5) The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill

(6) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill.

(7) The Mysore High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Coorg) Bill.

(8) The Indian Power Alcohol (Amendment) Bill.

(9) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill.

(10) The West Bengal Evacuee Property (Tripura Amendment) Bill.

(11) The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Bill.

(12) The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Bill.

(13) The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

(14) The Iron and Steel Companies Amalgamation Bill.

(15) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill.

(16) The Delimitation Commission Bill.

FINANCE COMMISSION'S REPORT

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Finance Commission to the President together with an Explanatory Memorandum showing the action taken thereon, in accordance with article 281 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV.O.9 (442).]

REPORTS OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON (i) FAIR PRICES OF SUPERPHOSPHATE; AND (ii) BALL BEARINGS AND STEEL BALLS INDUSTRY.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the fair prices of superphosphate for the period from 1st January to 15th August, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV R.11a(23).]

(ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 3-T(1)/52, dated the 22nd December, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV R.11a(23).]

(iii) Statement under proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents referred to in (i) and (ii) above could not be laid within the prescribed period. [*Placed in birary. See* No. IV.R.11a (23).]

(iv) Report of the Tariff Commission on the Ball Bearings and Steel Balls Industry, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV.R.159(26).]

(v) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 18(4)-T.B./52, dated the 10th January, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV.R.159(26).]

(vi) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 18(4)-T.B./52, dated the 10th January, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV.R.159(26).]

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon Shri Shriman Narayan Agarwal to move his motion of thanks to the President, I would announce that under Rule 19 I fix that the time limit for speeches shall be ordinarily 15 minutes and not more, with the exception of Leaders of various groups, and the hon. Prime Minister for whom 30 minutes or more will be allowed if necessary, to reply to the debate on behalf of the Government.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What about the adjournment motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already asked the Secretary to inform the hon. Member that his adjournment motion is covered by the various amendments to the Address to the President and in view of that I do not give consent to the adjournment motion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I point cut that the matter covered by the adjournment motion was of such importance that if a special day is allotted for its discussion it would really assist the deliberations of this House because the President's address refers to so many miscellaneous subjects. Naturally, we cannot lay as much emphasis as we wish to on the particular subject of the international situation which is the purpose of the adjournment motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for me to consider. There is ample opportunity. Every hon. Member need not refer to the same matter. This can be discussed. We have four days and the hon. Members can refer to this question and other important matters that are referred to in the Address. We need not anticipate the discussion on

the Presidential Address and in a short hour nothing could be done by way of adjournment motion.

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of information. I would like to know whether the visitors are supplied with questions and papers and whether they are allowed to carry the papers into the visitors' galleries?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not only with respect to this matter but as to other matters also—the hon. Member is a little new to this House—I would advise all hon. Members to ask the Secretary first regarding matters of procedure and not spend the time of the House over them. If they have still doubts they may come to me. Ordinarily no matter will be taken up here because here only those matters which are on the Order Paper will be taken up.

प्रो० अग्रवाल (वर्धा) . माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, ग्यारह फ़रवरी को राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद् के सदस्यों के सामने एक भाषण दिया था और उस के लिये हम सभी उन के बहुत कृतज्ञ हैं । इसी सिलसिले में मैं आप के सामने यह धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read out the motion:

Prof. Agarwal: I beg to move:

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of the House of the People assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 11th February, 1953."

इस लोकसभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति जी के उस भाषण के लिये जो कि उन्होंने संसद के सदस्यों के सामने ११ फ़रवरी को दिया था बहुत कृतज्ञ हैं ।

राष्ट्रपति जी के लिये यह सम्भव नहीं था और न इस की जरूरत ही थी . . . .

An Hon. Member: In English please.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not a playground. The hon. Member is entitled to speak both in English and in Hindi and Hindi is the official language. There is no use interrupting proceedings like this.

प्रो० अग्रवाल : राष्ट्रपति जी के लिये न तो यह मुमकिन था और न जरूरी था कि वह हर एक विषय की चर्चा करते लेकिन उन्हों ने बहुत से राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विषयों की चर्चा की और हम को अपने विचार बताये और सरकार की भविष्य में जो नीति होगी उस के बारे में भी कुछ झलक हम को मिली । जहां तक विदेश नीति का सवाल है राष्ट्रपति जी ने हम को स्पष्ट बतलाया कि जो भारत सरकार की नीति आज तक रही है वही जारी रहेगी । यानी हम सभी राष्ट्रों से मित्रता का बरताव करेंगे लेकिन किसी की गुटबन्दी में शामिल नहीं होंगे और यह नीति आज तक सफल रही है । उस से विदेशों में हमारा काफ़ी मान हुआ है और आज हम कोई भी कारण नहीं देखते, यद्यपि आज लड़ाई के बादल कुछ जमा होते दीखते हैं, कि इस नीति को बदला जाय, और मैं समझता हूं कि यह नीति बिल्कुल ठीक रही है । जो हाल में सुदूर-पूर्व में घटनायें हुई हैं, उन से स्वाभाविक रूप से सब को चिन्ता हुई है और हम यह साफ़ करना चाहते हैं कि हम ने जो मान्यता चीन की सरकार की दी है वह फ़ारमोसा की सरकार को नहीं दी है । और कुछ भी हो, लेकिन हम अपनी सभी देशों के साथ मित्रता की नीति को जारी रखेंगे और शान्ति के तरीक़े बरतने की कोशिश करेंगे चाहे लड़ाई कितनी भी नज़दीक आती हुई दीखे ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में दक्षिण अफ़्रीका के सत्याग्रह के बारे में भी ज़िक्र किया और आप सब यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन वहां चल रहा है, वहां की वर्ण भेद नीति के विरुद्ध, उन सत्याग्रहियों के प्रति हमारी पूरी पूरी सहानुभूति है ।

[प्रो० अग्रवाल]

यह एक अजीब चीज़ है कि जिस वक्त हम प्रजातंत्र की बातें करते हैं, डिमाक्रेसी (Democracy) की बातें करते हैं, उस समय वहां की सरकार एक ऐसा कानून लाने की कोशिश करे जो कि प्रजातंत्र के सिद्धान्त के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध है। जो लैजिस्लेशन और कानून वहां आ रहा है उस में उन सत्याग्रहियों के विरुद्ध, जो कि पूरे अहिंसक हैं और सत्य से और शान्ति से अपना आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं, कई तरह की सज़ा देने का और कोड़े मारने का क़ानून बन रहा है जिस की कि हम घोर निन्दा करना चाहते हैं। हिटलर बदनाम हुआ क्योंकि उस ने फ़ासिज्म चलाया लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आज दक्षिण अफ़्रीका में हिटलर को भी मात किया जा रहा है और इस की हम जितनी भी निन्दा करें कम होगी। यह भी हम साफ़ कहना चाहते हैं कि जो दिलचस्पी हम दक्षिण अफ़्रीका में ले रहे हैं वह वहां के अफ़्रीकी भाइयों के लिये ले रहे हैं। ऐसा न समझा जाये कि चूंकि वहां हिन्दुस्तानी भी रहते हैं इसीलिये हमको दिलचस्पी हैं। दक्षिण अफ़्रीका की सरकार ने जो क़दम उठाये हैं उन को हम मानवता के विरुद्ध मानते हैं, और यह जो बर्बरता का युद्ध है उस के खिलाफ़ हम अपनी आवाज़ ज़रूर उठाना चाहते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने पाकिस्तान के बारे में भी ज़िक्र किया और उन्होंने कहा कि पाकिस्तान से हमारे सम्बन्ध पहले से बहतर हैं। इस की हम को खुशी है। हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे पड़ौसी राष्ट्र हैं उन से हमारे सम्बन्ध इस तरह से हों, जैसे कि अमेरिका और कनाडा के हैं। अमेरिका और कनाडा दो बड़े राष्ट्र हैं, लेकिन उन के बीच में, उन के बार्डर पर, सरहद पर, फौज नहीं रहती। इस की वजह से उन का बहुत खर्च बच जाता है। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारी आमदनी का करीब ५० फ़ीसदी हिस्सा हमारी फ़ौज पर खर्च होता है। अगर हमारे और पाकिस्तान के रिश्ते और अच्छे हो सकें तो यह खर्चा बचेगा और पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों की इसी में भलाई है।

जम्मू और काश्मीर के सवाल की चर्चा आज कल बहुत होती है। राष्ट्रपतिजी ने भी स्वाभाविक रूप से उस की चर्चा की। जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ का सवाल है, हमारा मामला उस के सामने विचाराधीन है और आज हमारे प्रतिनिधि वहां पाकिस्तान की सरकार और यू० ऐन० ओ० (U.N.O.) से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। काश्मीर का मामला ज़रूर एक पेचीदा मामला है, नाज़ुक मामला है, क्योंकि वह सिर्फ पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच की बात नहीं है, वह राष्ट्र संघ के सामने आज विचाराधीन है। लेकिन इसी समय एक आन्दोलन वहां छिड़ गया। प्रजा परिषद् बातें तो बहुत बड़ी बड़ी करती है, लेकिन हम को बहुत दुःख होता है कि जिस उद्देश्य से वह आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है उसी उद्देश्य के विरुद्ध उस कार्यवाही का असर हो रहा है। हम सभी चाहते हैं कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहे। कौन नहीं चाहेगा कि काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान का रिश्ता मैत्रीपूर्ण रहे और हमारे संघ में काश्मीर हमेशा के लिये आ जाय? लेकिन मामला पेचीदा है, संजीदा है और उस को समझ कर ही हम को अपना कदम उठाना होगा। अगर हम यह कहें कि पूरा काश्मीर नहीं आता तो जम्मू को ही आ जाने दीजिये, तो यह मैं बुद्धिमानी की निशानी नहीं समझता हूं। अगर हम को पूरा काश्मीर रखना है तो वहां के लोगों के प्रति हमें मित्रता

और प्रेम दिखलाना होगा । काश्मीर एक बार्डर स्टेट (Border State) है, सरहदी राज्य है और सब तरह से हम को बहुत समझदारी से, सूझ से, काम करना होगा । मुझे बहुत दुःख है और मैं समझता हूं कि सब सहमत होंगे कि जो आन्दोलन आज चल रहा है, वह जिस उद्देश्य से हम काम करना चाहते हैं उस के विरुद्ध जा रहा है और वह जितना जल्दी वापस ले लिया जाय उतना ही अच्छा होगा । जहां तक वहां की आर्थिक दिक्कतों का सवाल है, काश्मीर सरकार ने एक कमीशन बनाया है । वह कमीशन उन बातों की तरफ जरूर ध्यान देगा जो कि उन की सच्ची शिकायतें होंगी । कस्टम्स (customs) के बारे में, जमीन के सीलिंग के बारे में, सब बातों के विषय में सोचा जा सकता है । लेकिन एक आन्दोलन अगर उस समझौते के विरुद्ध उठाया जाय जो इस संसद् ने मंजूर किया, तो एक तरह से यह आन्दोलन संसद् के विरुद्ध हो जाता है, और जब कि मामला यू० ऐन० ओ० के सामने है तो एक तरह से यू० ऐन० ओ० के विरुद्ध भी काम करने की बात आ जाती है । ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूं कि जितने लोग इस आन्दोलन में आज काम करते हैं, वे अपनी बात को गम्भीरता से सोचेंगे और जल्द से जल्द इस आन्दोलन को वापस ले लेंगे ।

भाषावार प्रान्त रचना के बारे में राष्ट्रपतिजी ने जिक्र किया और हम को बहुत खुशी है कि आन्ध्र का राज्य शीघ्र ही स्थापित होने वाला है । भाषावार प्रान्त रचना के बारे में देश में काफी सरगरमी पैदा हो गयी है, यद्यपि जो मूल सिद्धान्त है उस के विरुद्ध कोई नहीं है । सब जानते हैं कि भाषावार प्रान्त रचना कई दृष्टि से सुविधाजनक है । अगर हम देशी भाषाओं में वहां राज्य चलाना चाहते ह, अगर हम वहां की शिक्षा मातृभाषा में करना चाहते हैं तो सुविधा की दृष्टि से यह ठीक ही है कि जहां एक भाषा चलती हो तो उसी के अनुसार वहां राज्य हो । लेकिन जब हम कल्चर (culture) की बात सुनते हैं, संस्कृति की बात सुनते हैं कि जैसे वहां का कल्चर, वहां की संस्कृति, भारतीय संस्कृति जो है, उस से अलग है तो इस में भय पैदा होता है । मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि आगे जो भी प्रान्त बनें, खुशी से बनें, उस में किसी का विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम एक हद से ज्यादा जल्दबाजी करें, और देश की जो मौलिक एकता है उस को भूल जायें, जो देश में बहुत से आर्थिक विषय हैं, उन को भूल जायं, तो वह हमारे लिये उचित नहीं होगा ।

आर्थिक दृष्टि से देश में काफी सुधार हुआ है । अनाज का, कपास का, शक्कर का और और चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ा है । लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने हम को बतलाया कि कई सूबों में और हिस्सों में कुछ अकाल जैसे चिन्ह भी नजर आ रहे हैं । वहां के लिये वहां की जो सरकारें हैं, वह लोगों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये पूरी कोशिश कर रही हैं । लेकिन इन सब बातों के बावजूद हम को यह स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि देश उन्नति के पथ पर चल रहा है और जो पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने रखी गयी है उस को सफल करने के लिये हमारा सब का कर्तव्य है कि पूरी शक्ति लगायें । इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में कई मतभेद हो सकते हैं । लेकिन यह तो स्पष्ट है कि बिना परिश्रम के कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है । आसमान से अमृत नहीं टपकने वाला है और जब तक कि हम पूरी कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, मेहनत नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम कुछ भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते । पंचवर्षीय योजना में अगर कुछ ऐसी बातें

[प्रो० अग्रवाल]

हैं जो कि आप को पसन्द नहीं, तो आप ऐसी भी बहुत सी बातें देखेंगे कि जिन से आप पूरी तरह सहमत होंगे। खेती के उत्थान के बारे में, लोगों को पूरा रोजगार देने के बारे में, ग्रामोद्योग का उत्थान या जमीन के बारे में, शिक्षा के बारे में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन को आप बिना किसी संकोच और दिक्कत के पूरा कर सकते हैं। और मैं आप सभी से यह अपील करूंगा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना को आप एक पार्टी की योजना न मानें, उस को एक राष्ट्रीय योजना समझ कर उस की सफलता के लिये पूरा प्रयत्न करें। इस योजना में बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये जो ग्रामोद्योग पर जोर दिया गया है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। हाल ही में एक अखिल भारतीय खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड गवर्नमेंट ने कायम किया है जिस का उद्घाटन हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से ग्रामसुधार का कार्य पूर्ण हो सकेगा और बिना इस को अपनाये देश की बेकारी दूर नहीं हो सकती, यह हम सब समझते हैं।

जहां तक अन्न उत्पादन का सवाल है राष्ट्रपति जी ने हम को बतलाया कि उन की और उन की सरकार की पूरी इच्छा है कि अगले तीन वर्षों में हमारा देश, जहां तक अन्न का प्रश्न है, स्वयं पूर्ण बन जाय, सैल्फ सफिशियेंट (self-sufficient) हो जाय। इस को मैं बहुत जरूरी मानता हूं, क्योंकि कोई भी देश जो भूखा देश है, जिस के पास कि खाने को नहीं है, वह अपनी राजनीतिक आजादी भी बहुत दिनों तक नहीं टिका सकता। इसलिये इस को मैं एक राजनीतिक प्रश्न समझता हूं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि हर एक नागरिक पूरी कोशिश करेगा कि जहां तक अनाज का प्रश्न है अन्न का प्रश्न है, उस का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय और हमारा राष्ट्र इस में स्वावलम्बी बन सके। प्लानिंग कमीशन (Planning Commission) ने जमीन की गणना के लिये, लैंड सेंसस (land census) के लिये सुझाव दिया है कि १९५३ में यह सेंसज पूरी हो जायगी। मैं आशा रखता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन शीघ्र ही एक लैंड कमीशन स्थापित करेगा जो इस गणना को पूरी करेगा और जो आगे भूमि सम्बन्धी सुधार आने वाले हैं उन को तेजी से बनायेगा।

साथ ही साथ मैं एक और विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा और वह है प्राइस पालिसी (price policy) मूल्य के बारे में नीति। अगर हम सचमुच अन्न में स्वावलम्बी बनना चाहते हैं तो यह बिल्कुल जरूरी है कि जो किसान अनाज उपजाता है उस को, उन किसानों की अपेक्षा जो कि अनाज के अलावा कपास इत्यादि और चीजें उपजाते हैं, ज्यादा दाम मिलेंगे तभी उस को पूरा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

मैं पूरी आशा रखता हूं कि इस दिशा में प्लानिंग कमीशन गम्भीरता से सोचेगा, यद्यपि उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि एक किसान को जो कि अनाज उपजाता है सब तरह से प्रोत्साहन दिया जायगा।

मुझे इस बात का भी संतोष है कि राष्ट्रपतिजी ने शिक्षा के बारे में अपने भाषण में इस वर्ष विशेष ध्यान दिया है। यह हम को दुःख के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि आजादी मिलने के बाद शिक्षा में जितना सुधार होना चाहिये, नहीं हो सका, उस के कोई भी कारण हों, आर्थिक अथवा दूसरे, लेकिन यह हम को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मानना चाहिये कि अभी बहुत कुछ काम करने को

बाक़ी रहा है । सेकेन्डरी ऐजूकेशन कमीशन बैठा है, उसके पहले युनिवर्सिटी कमीशन था उस की रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें थीं, जिन को तुरन्त अमल में लाना चाहिये, नहीं ला सके, इस के कई कारण हैं, आर्थक कारण भी हैं । प्लानिंग कमीशन ने और भारत सरकार ने बुनियादी शिक्षा को स्वीकार किया है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अब वह जमाना नहीं रहा जब कि हम बुनियादी तालीम को कुछ इने गिने क्षेत्रों में चलायें, कुछ बेसिक स्कूल खोलें और बाक़ी स्कूल पुराने ढर्रे पर चलते रहें । भले ही हम जिस तरह से सेवाग्राम में तालीम चलाते हैं, उस को पूरी तरह से स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते, फिर भी जो उस का बुनियादी सिद्धांत है कि उत्पादन के द्वारा शिक्षा देना, उस को दुनिया के सभी शिक्षा शास्त्री आज मानते हैं । आज के दिन जो स्कूल कालिज चलते हैं उन की शिक्षा कितनी निकम्मी है, किस तरह से आदमी बेकार बनाया जाता है और अपने हाथ पैर नहीं चला सकता, यह सब जानते हैं । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी शिक्षा हो जो हमारे स्कूल कालेज हों उन में बुनियादी शिक्षा का सिद्धान्त जरूर लागू हो जाना चाहिये और यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि कुछ बेसिक स्कूल खोलें और बाक़ी सब पुराने ढांचे पर चलते रहें । आज जो बच्चे हैं, उन की पढ़ाई रुक जाती है, वह हाई स्कूल में नहीं बैठ सकते, कालिज में नहीं जा सकते, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा मिनिस्ट्री इस की तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान देगी, ताकि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो उद्गार अपने भाषण में प्रकट किये वह पूरे हों और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आमूल परिवर्त्तन हो । हम यह अक्सर कहते हैं, कि जब नया राज्य आता है तो नया झंडा होना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि नया राज्य आने के साथ नई तालीम और शिक्षा का आना भी उतना ही जरूरी होता है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में दलित जातियों के बारे में भी जिक्र था और मैं उस को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझता हूं, आज यद्यपि हिन्दुस्तान स्वतंत्र हुआ है, लेकिन हम हरिजनों की तरफ़ और जो कि हमारी आदिम जातियां हैं उन की तरफ़ अगर पूरा ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो सिर्फ़ सामाजिक ही नहीं राजनीतिक पेचीदगियां भी खड़ी हो सकती हैं । मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर यहां दिल्ली में देश के कोने कोने से बहुत से लोक नृत्यों का प्रोग्राम हुआ और उन नृत्यों को मैं केवल सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से ही महत्व नहीं देता, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से भी महत्व देता हूं, क्योंकि हम को समझना चाहिये कि यह जो आदिम जातियां हैं, ट्राइबल एरियाज (tribal areas) हैं, यह सब हमारे भारत के अभिन्न अंग हैं और उन को भी हमें यह जतलाना है कि हमारा हृदय उन के कल्याण के लिये सदैव जागृत रहता है । बजट हमारे सामने आयेगा और हर वर्ष की तरह उस में कुछ बातें होंगी, नई बातें भी हो सकती हैं, और शायद कुछ ऐसी विशेष बातें भी न हों जिस पर हमें आश्चर्य हो । हम यह जरूर चाहेंगे कि जो ऐस्टेट डयूटी बिल (Estate Duty Bill) और हैंडलूम सेस (handloom cess) के बारे में अभी तक बिल पड़े हुए हैं और जो, कि हमारे सामने फिर विचार के लिये आयेंगे उन के बारे में सप्लीमेंटरी फ़ाइनेंस बिल (Supplementary Finance Bill) जरूर आये, ऐसा न हो कि एक वर्ष हमारा चला जाय और जो टैक्स हम को मिल सकता है उस को हम प्राप्त न कर सकें ।

अन्त में मैं यही कहूंगा कि आज का जमाना ऐसा नहीं है कि हम यह समझें

[प्रो० अग्रवाल]

कि अब आराम का जमाना आया है, यह ठीक है कि हम को आजादी मिली है, राजनैतिक आजादी मिली है, लेकिन अभी आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता और स्वराज्य हम को प्राप्त करना है और इस देश में लाना है। आज हमारे देश में और देश के बाहर भी बहुत सी ऐसी शक्तियां हैं जिन को हम फ़ासिस्ट कहें या तानाशाही को कहें और जो कि दुनिया में प्रजातंत्र को हटाना चाहती हैं, उन सब शक्तियों का हम को हिम्मत से मुक़ाबला करना है और देश में ऐसा वातावरण बनाना है कि हर एक व्यक्ति अपने अधिकार के साथ अपनी जिम्मेवारियां भी समझे और अगले तीन वर्ष जो कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के हैं, उस समय को मैं बहुत संकट का समय मानता हूं और ऐसे समय यदि हम गम्भीरता से काम करेंगे तो जरूर यह देश उस रास्ते पर जायेगा जिस तरफ़ महात्मा गांधी उस को ले जाना चाहते थे ताकि हर एक नागरिक को यह महसूस हो कि वह इस कल्याणकारी राष्ट्र का वेलफ़ेयर स्टेट का एक नागरिक है, उस में उस का हिस्सेदार है, उस की जिम्मेदारियों और अधिकार दोनों में ही और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि जो विचार राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस सिलसिले में प्रकट किये, हम एक सहकार की भावना से उन भावनाओं की क़द्र करेंगे और सब मिल कर इस देश को और अच्छा और ऊंचा देश बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना प्रस्ताव आप के सामने पेश करता हूं।

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): I consider it a very great privilege to have the opportunity of seconding this motion. Even a casual reading of the President's Address shows a certain ring of placidity about it, which, I think, reflects the general tenor of affairs in this country. And for those who doubt it, I would like them to recollect the last few years of Indian history—what the India of 1947 was and what the India of 1953 is. Human memory is short and that of some of us is particularly short. I would therefore, like, with your indulgence, to recollect some of those basic facts.

We were then a country divided into two; millions of people torn away from their families, thrown asunder, millions into India and millions into Pakistan—a movement of refugees far more grave than that in Western Germany and many times more than that in the East. We had about 580 States, two hundred of them with hardly ten square miles of territory, each trying to declare its so-called independence with a right to enter into treaties with foreign powers. Inside the country there was famine. There was drought and there was a man-made situation of lawlessness in certain parts, particularly in the South from which I come. Agitated as we were with all these grave problems, within a short period of five years we have been able to marshal our resources and to forge a united Indian nation. The food problem is very near solution. (*Interruption*) I would request my hon. friends on the opposite to bear with me for a few minutes and I shall quote them figures which will perhaps convince them better than my words.

I have been endeavouring to show that out of this miasma of confusion, we have forged a united country, a great sovereign democratic republic. One hundred and sixty millions of voters went to the polls and declared with one voice that we want a democratic form of Government and not a totalitarian one. These great achievements perhaps unparallelled in the history of another country have been mainly due to the great statesmanship shown by the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and our revered leader, Pandit Nehru.

There was some question about my statement regarding the food situation. I have before me the authoritative statement of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai made during his tour of West Bengal that the food situation is very bright indeed. In fact, within a very short time we can look forward even to a surplus for export. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not allow any interruptions from either side.

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have been no doubt importing somewhere near three million tons annually for the last few years. But the Five Year Plan has provided for nearly two hundred and odd projects which, if implemented will immensely increase our grain resources by about ten million tons. When that is done there will not be

much food for the Opposition Members, I daresay, either in the political or parliamentary sphere!

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): On a point of information, Sir. Can figures be cooked like food?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is however one great factor agitating the minds of our people, and I hailing from Andhra cannot but refer to it. But even here I may say the President's message gives considerable hope. We have been moved as nothing else, since Independence, by a desire for linguistic autonomy. We wanted a separate status for ourselves, the Andhras, and now the Prime Minister has assured us that we will be having our own Province. I do not want to be selfish. I do not want to say that we alone shall achieve our object. There is something in the President's message which gives cheer and hope to all. I would particularly refer to that passage. After referring to the unity of India, national security, financial and administrative aspects, it goes on to say:

> "Keeping all these factors in view, there is no reason why the question of the reorganisation of States should not be considered fully and dispassionately so as to meet the wishes of the people and help in their economic and cultural progress."

Here, as I said, is something to hope for, and I hope the fortune which we Andhras have had, others will have soon.

Not only in the internal sphere, but outside in our foreign policy also we have established certain standards which are now the envy the world over. We must remember that we are only one of the 204 nations listed by the United Nations. Well it is a great thing for a young nation in only five years' time to have its voice felt in the counsels of the world. We have not only fought for our freedom and achieved it. We have also supported actively and helped in the attainment of the freedom of other nations. We have given our powerful support for the freedom of Indonesia, against the integration of South-west Africa in South Africa and for the independence of Libya, and recently in the matter of Tunisia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I find that there is too much of subdued noise in the House, and I find from this side so much of talk and laughter. Shall I allow the 375 and odd Members on the other side to do the same thing with respect to hon. Members on this side? Hon. Members must realize their responsibility. I do not want this kind of indecorum in this House. Anybody can be hooted down. Shall I be able to preserve order when the hon. lady Member from this side speaks? Therefore I appeal to hon. Members to bear with patience and hear everything that every other hon. Member says. Then they can come to their own conclusions and when the opportunity comes, stand up and refute argument by argument—and not by laughter and hooting. I will not allow it.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, I do not know what there is in what I said that my hon. friends should get offended. At this rate I am afraid they will get offended at everything, and I do not know where it will end. They will have an opportunity of replying to any point which they find objectionable in my statement.

I was only placing before you the great and glorious past that is ours and the great achievements of this country, and I expect at least a decent co-operation from the Opposition in this matter. In the counsels of the world we have made our presence felt, not by taking the side of any bloc (which perhaps would have been easier) but by trying to steer clear of either bloc which is fighting on mere ideological grounds. We have made it clear that we stand for the upliftment of all the oppressed races. We stand for the establishment of a peaceful world; we do not stand wedded to any bloc of nations which fights either for this ideology or that. And we have made it so very clear recently in regard to the fighting in Korea. We have tried to put forward honourable terms for both sides to accept, and we are proud that fifty-three nations have accepted our stand, only the Soviet bloc of five opposing it.

Recently we had the declaration of Eisenhower, President of the United States, about the de-neutralisation of Formosa. That is something on which we are all agitated, and quite naturally. We do not want this war to be extended in any sphere. We have made it clear that any measure which might be taken, which would lead to an extension of the war in any theatre, will have our resistance—at any rate will not have our co-operation.

Coming to some of the other subjects agitating our minds and to which reference has been made in the President's Address, I will mention South Africa in the first place. I cannot imagine the great nations fighting for certain ideologies not paying proper attention to what is happening in South Africa. It is also a kind of ideological battle. It is a fight between the races. It is a racial fight that is going on in

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

South Africa. It is not a mere Indian question. It is not a mere abrogation of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1927, to which Dr. Malan was himself in a way a party; it is a much wider issue namely whether the coloured races have a right to exist in this world or whether they should continue to be oppressed by the so-called white races. Dr. Malan has placed before the South African Parliament two Bills which are most extraordinary in their nature. I would request your indulgence, Sir, to read the relevant provisions of those Bills which are short and which will give an indication of how Dr. Malan's mind is working. One of them is the Public Safety Bill and the other is the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill. They provide *inter alia* for a punishment of ten lashes with a whip, a fine of £300, or three years' imprisonment for protesting against any law or supporting a campaign against it. For those who incite any one to resist any law, the punishment is fifteen lashes, a fine of £500, or five years' imprisonment. And when any one is prosecuted for protesting against a law, any person proved to be with him at the time will also be presumed to be guilty, unless he can prove himself innocent.

I do not know how to characterize this. It is so barbaric, so uncivilized that I cannot imagine any civilized human being in the twentieth century placing on the statute book a measure of that nature. It is not authoritarian dictatorship, if I may say so, it is barbaric despotism unworthy of this century. I feel, and I am sure this House will also feel greatly enraged at a measure of this nature. Fortunately for us it is no longer an Indian question: it is an African question. It relates to the relationship between the Whites and the Coloured Races.

Coming nearer home, I would like to add a word about Kashmir. Kashmir has figured prominently in the U.N.O. Our stand has always been that the basic factors of the issue have throughout been ignored. It is an undoubted fact that Kashmir acceded to this country as early as 1947, voluntarily and by its own choice. It is an equally indisputable fact that Pakistan committed an act of aggression against this country. It, therefore, follows logically that India and India alone is responsible morally to protect and look after the interests of Kashmir. Most unfortunately this basic fact has throughout been ignored by the nations that are dominating the U.N.O. today and all sorts of partisan attitudes are taken up. But I am glad, and this House will agree with me, that our delegation and the leader of our delegation have done very well to make this point clear in rejecting the U.N. compromise resolution on Kashmir.

That brings me to what is actually happening in Kashmir now. I am glad that Dr. S. P. Mookerjee is here because in the course of the few words which I may have to say with reference to Kashmir, I will have to make a personal appeal to him. Let us not make party politics out of Kashmir. The present agitation in Jammu has a much wider concept than that of a mere local agitation. We have heard of the recent raids at some of the border stations. You will allow me Sir, to refer to a few of those places which are dangerously near—(perhaps one or two miles)—the Pakistan border. There were raids on Kathua, three miles from Pakistan, Ranbirsingh Pura, two miles from Pakistan and Chamba, one mile from Pakistan. We must remember that war with reference to Kashmir is not yet over. There is only a cease fire. Any moment it may flare up. We have to view the agitation in that context. Attacks are made. I understand, on police stations, on Magistrates, on schools, on buildings etc. I also understand that the only road which now leads to Srinagar is the Jammu-Pathankot road. All the places which I mentioned above are near that road. To indulge in such acts of lawlessness at such places at a time when we are still at war is most dangerous to the stability and security of this country. After all what are the matters for which this Parishad agitation has been commenced? Ostensibly for Kashmir's complete accession to India and for the application of the Indian constitution to Kashmir in all its dealings as it applies to the rest of India. Accession was complete in 1947. The only point is what should be the degree of integration. Kashmir has voluntarily integrated herself with India on three subjects, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications. A little recollection will show that in the first instance, most of the States in India have acceded themselves only to that extent. Later by persuasion and by the great statesmanship shown by our leaders, slowly, by and by, they all came in and integrated themselves wholly and completely. It is for the people of Kashmir to declare as to what degree of integration they should adopt and how can anybody coerce them by any kind of agitation.

Then, it is said that even if Kashmir does not join India, let at least Jammu and Ladakh integrate themselves fully into India. I do not know whether the

people who are agitating for that realise the grave consequences that would result in separating Jammu and Ladakh from Kashmir. Apart from our supporting the two-nation theory of Mr. Jinnah thereby the moment we treat Jammu and Ladakh separately, Kashmir will be driven into Pakistan and then what happens to Ladakh? It stands isolated and then Jammu, except to the extent of about 30 or 40 miles on the eastern side, will feel itself completely surrounded by Pakistan. Is that statesmanship? Will it be consistent with the secular State which we have established in this country to effect a division between Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh and drive Kashmir into Pakistan? It may suit certain communalists. I do not think any patriotic citizen in this country will accept that. I agree that none of us will be fully happy until we have complete and absolute integration of Kashmir into India but it should be at her free will and that will happen only when Kashmir feels that India is a secular State and that its future will be brighter and that Kashmiris will be happier in India rather than in Pakistan. It was in view of this and also in view of the international situation and the particular and grave position with which we are faced *vis-a-vis* Pakistan that I wanted to make an appeal to Dr. Mookerjee—I specially mention his name, because I was surprised to read in the paper, and I did not believe it, till then, that he had said that unless the grievances of Jammu people are removed, he will have to start an agitation on an all-India scale. I do not doubt the patriotism of Dr. Mookerjee. He is no less patriotic than any of us. He was a member of the Cabinet for some time. I do not know whether he realises what his attitude towards the Jammu agitation will mean towards the unity and security of this country. I would appeal to him not to use his powerful voice on the side of that agitation but to support the cause of Indian unity. I do not want him to allow fissiparous elements to take shelter under his banner.

I have reviewed briefly both the national and international situations in so far as the President's Address specifically refers to them. I would only like to say once again that I have very great pleasure in seconding the motion moved by my friend Shri Shriman Narayan Agarwal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

> "That the Members of the House of the People assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 11th February, 1953."

A number of Amendments have been tabled. Some amendments were received today. I have not been able to get those amendments. I shall consider those amendments if they are in order and I shall submit to the House what my rulings are with respect to those amendments. The other amendments are in list No. 1 but no more amendments. Only those amendments will be placed before the House which have been received upto the time of making the motion here. No further amendments will be received. I will call out the names of those hon. Members who want to move their amendments. If hon. Members want them to be moved, they may say "yes"; otherwise, I will score those amendments.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

> "but regret that our foreign policy of neutrality has left us friendless in the world."

(ii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

> "but regret that the absence of any attempt to mobilise manpower for increased food production, has obliged us to depend upon foreign food to an extent dangerous to national well-being."

(iii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

> "but regret that the lack of a sound policy for the re-distribution of the country on a predominantly linguistic basis, has created a dangerous internal situation."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

> "but while appreciating the decision of the Government to form a new Andhra State in the near future, regret that no similar decision has been taken with regard to the formation of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamilnad and that not even a reference has been made in this respect."

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

> "but regret for the lack of interest on the part of the Govern-

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

ment to appreciate the pitiable plight of the Harijans and other backward communities and to formulate any scheme to redress their grievances from which they have been suffering for centuries."

(ii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret for the studied silence on the part of Government with regard to the welfare of labour which is the backbone of the Nation."

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret to note that no mention whatsoever was made about the people in Part C States who are subjected to all sorts of miseries on account of the absence of the democratic form of Government."

Shri N. P. Damodaran (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the followning be added:

"but regrets—

(1) that no assurance has been given and no time-limit fixed for the re-organisation of States on linguistic basis and for the early formation of linguistic States in areas where the people have expressed clearly in favour of a linguistic State;

(2) that no reference has even been made about the condition of Indians in Ceylon much less of any steps to relieve the sufferings of our nationals there; and

(3) that no reference has also been made to the liquidation of foreign pockets still in existence on the Indian soil."

Shri Raghabachari (Penukonda): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of any contemplated steps to avoid the recurrence of famine conditions and a complete dependence on the vagaries of monsoon"

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address has failed to take notice of the fact that the country has been wrongly appraised of the workability of the Five Year Plan which has no definite conception as yet as to the machinery and means and methods of putting it into effective action."

(ii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address, while referring to the aims of a welfare state in which all people of the country are partners, sharing alike the benefits and obligations, does not indicate the concrete measures which the Government intend to take to reach this objective in a speedy and effective manner."

(iii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address discloses that the question of regrouping of the country on linguistic basis, its real purpose and rationality has not been appreciated in the proper manner."

Shri P. Subba Rao (Nowrangpur): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any steps to be taken to put an end to the influx of refugees from East Bengal and stop the systematic squeezing of Hindus from East Bengal."

(ii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any definite steps to be undertaken to make Pakistan realise the harm that it is doing to India by its policy of squeezing out Hindus and make it change its policy for the better."

(iii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the growing unemployment of the educated middle classes and rural labourers."

(iv) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address does not hold out any hope for the reduction of the heavy taxation."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Vidyalankar; absent.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret—

(a) that the Address has totally ignored the tense international situation and its possible repercussions on our defence policy;

(b) that the Address does not disclose any programme for modernising our defence forces by adopting new organisational trends which ensure economy while increasing efficiency, although the Union Government is spending more than fifty five per cent. of its total general budget on the defence machinery;

(c) that the Address has overlooked the vast possibility of utilising the expenditure on defence, not merely for increasing our defence strength and striking power but also for all-round progress in socio-economic spheres;

(d) that the Address gives no indication of concrete proposals for manufacturing India's defence requirement within the country so as to avoid dependence on other countries and to save foreign exchange;

(e) that the Address has ignored the possibility of co-ordinating defence and civilian efforts especially in spheres of engineering, industries, education, public health and food production;

(f) that the Address makes no mention of any provision under the Five Year Plan or otherwise for absorbing, in the great nation-building programme, the defence personnel who are working beyond schedule and whose rehabilitation has to be provided for;

(g) that the Address gives no indication of expanding the scope of the Territorial Army and making it a citizen force for national defence;

(h) that the Address has overlooked the importance of Civil defence units and of semi-military civilian organisations which should be entitled to financial aid and training facilities from the Army, Navy and Air Force headquarters;

(i) that the Address does not envisage the co-ordination of Defence with other departments, especially with Labour, for mobilising India's vast man-power for all-out national defence in emergencies and for all-round nation-building activities in times of peace;

(j) that the Address has ignored the fact that without proper defence reorganisation, it is not possible to rouse the enthusiasm of the nation either for defence or for development activities."

Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the deplorable condition of the working class and other employees caused by problems like retrenchment, want of housing etc."

(ii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the deplorable condition of the refugees of West Bengal."

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the problem of introduction of Legislative Assemblies in Part C States, *viz.* Tripura and Manipur."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address has failed to give any direction to the States to take early steps for the fixation of a ceiling regarding land holdings and redistribution of surplus lands among the tillers of the soil."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that no specific mention is made of the steps to be taken for the redistribution of all States of the Indian Union on linguistic lines."

[Dr. Rama Rao]

(ii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to give any directives to the Governments of the States for taking early steps to implement the recommendations of the Planning Commission regarding the fixation of a ceiling on land-holdings and land distribution."

(iii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that there is no categorical condemnation in the Address of the recent statements of the President of the United States Government which amount to a declaration for the extension of armed conflict and aggression against a friendly nation, China."

(iv) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that no instructions have been issued for the recall of the ambulance unit from Korea, as a protest against the steps being taken by the United States Government for the extension of war on Asian soil."

(v) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that no directive has been issued to the Government for its withdrawal from the Commonwealth, in spite of the racial and colonial regimes carried on by the British Government in East Africa, Malaya and other countries."

(vi) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that no notice has been taken of the collapse of industries, growth of unemployment, decrease of purchasing power, spreading of famine, and such other aspects of the deteriorating economic condition in the country."

(vii) That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that no steps have been suggested for the revival of the collapsing handloom industry or to relieve unemployment and starvation among millions of handloom weavers."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other amendments have not been circulated to hon. Members. I have just got a copy. I shall deal with them tomorrow.

Discussion will now proceed on both the original motion and the amendments so far moved.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It has devolved on me to open the debate as far as the Opposition is concerned. I am afraid I must say at the very outset that it is a pity that the President's advisers have chosen to put into his mouth words which paint a picture in this country which is un-related to the facts, a smug, self-satisfied picture of the conditions at home. At the same time, the President's advisers have made him pronounce certain rather puerile, pathetic platitudes regarding the international situation which, we know, today, has taken a very explosive turn. There is also reference in the Address to such almost fantastic statements as an all-round general progress at an increasing pace. And, this statement is being made when the spectre of famine, of retrenchment, of mass starvation, are not merely haunting shadows, but have actually gripped our land all over its area. I find again what I am sorry I must characterise as the profound pettifoggery of our Government when there is reference to a steady improvement in the food situation, which was underlined by my friend who has just spoken. There was, of course, the inevitable expression of gratitude for the infamous wheat loan which we have got from the USA. I am sorry I cannot go into detail over all these matters, specially, in view of your ruling regarding the motion which was sought to be discussed by means of an adjournment. I propose to confine my remarks to those aspects which relate to foreign policy in the President's Address.

In regard to that, I also find how the President's advisers appear to have become completely detached from the life of our people. Because, otherwise, I cannot understand how when everybody everywhere is talking about war, about the real and positive danger of war breaking out in our Asian countries, at a moment when in the stock exchanges of our land where big money tries to make itself even bigger, prices of shares go up because war is going to break out—in that wonderful organisation, it seems that when peace threatens to break out, the prices of shares go down, but when war threatens to break out, everybody is buoyant and joyous, gladdening the heart of my friend the Finance Minister—when everybody everywhere is talking about the danger of war, our President, goaded perhaps by his advisers into the kind of statement which he has made,

says that he has considerable apprehension about the way things are going and he expresses his grave concern. That is about all. I do not understand why when the people of our country are so deeply perturbed,—not only in our own country, but everywhere in the world—when people are deeply concerned about the turn that events are likely to take because of certain recent developments, we cannot give a more positive indication of that fight for peace which should be the mission of our country, if our freedom is to have any kind of concrete significance. But, we see nothing of that sort. We see not a single positive statement as far as the Address is concerned in regard to the steps which are going to be taken in order to stop the rot which has already set in, in order to prevent the warmongers having a kind of absolutely devilish satisfaction of their desires, which they are trying to do.

An Hon. Member: We should declare war!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is exactly in that context that I would say that the President's Address also tries to make much of the fact—and my friend who has just spoken has also referred to it—that we made a very serious effort to put an end to the war in Korea, that we should congratulate ourselves upon that, and rest upon our oars, that we have done our job and for some time to come we are entitled to be content and happy about it. I would like to say that what we have actually done, the kind of proposal which we formulated in regard to the settlement of Korea was a contribution not towards peace, but towards the prolongation of the crisis which has been highlighted today by what the President of the USA has chosen to say and to threaten in regard to the de-neutralisation of Formosa, in regard to the threat to blockade the territory of the People's Republic of China. I would like to say that we ought to remember the way in which these American imperialists have been functioning, particularly lately. We ought to remember that a few days before the Korean war actually broke out, on the 21st June, 1950, Mr. John Foster Dulles had said:

> "Korea does not stand alone. My talks with Gen. MacArthur will be followed by positive action."

The cold war in Korea became a hot war straightaway within a week of this statement which was made by Mr. John Foster Dulles who occupies a particularly upholstered seat in Washington today. We find, therefore, that the imperialism represented by the USA is acting not only as an aggressor but also as the policeman of a new kind of fascism all over the world, trying to strangle freedom wherever it can, and is endeavouring to implant fascism, and is using every possible step, re-militarisation of Japan, active intervention in Indo-China, using the Kuomintang troops to invade the Chinese mainland, expanding the area of conflict in Asia: all these are being sought to be done today in the most unashamed fashion. We find American military experts and naval experts having audiences with the President in order to find out ways and means of doing this, in order to find out ways and means of putting an end to all the hopes of the people of the world for freedom, for self-development and for the fulfilment of their desires. That is exactly what is happening.

In his great message on the State of the Union, the President of the USA said,—and we should try to understand the significance of what he said—he gave notice, that under his administration, the United States Mutual Security Programme, on which hinges a large part of the fulfilment of our Five Year Plan, would give help to other nations in the measure they strive earnestly to do their full share in the common task. The common task of the United States imperialists has got to be shared by us too, because, that is the price which they say openly and unashamedly they are going to exact for the little aid, assistance, gift, loan or God knows whatever else they call it, which they are giving to this country under the most irritating terms. The President of the United States has gone so far as to say that a free world cannot indefinitely remain in a posture of paralysed tension. Peace to these people, whom I refrain from characterising in the language which really fits, is a state of paralysed tension. They want the free world to get out of this state of paralysed tension. They want us to have the war being carried all over Asia. They want Asians to fight Asians. They have been talking about it. They used to say we are 'gooks'. Heaven knows what the term means. In the yankee phraseology possibly 'gooks' has a particular significance. They used to say that the Asians are 'gooks' and that they are going to get the Asian gooks fight one another.

4 P. M.

I find in a summary of Congressional proceedings of the United States which are distributed by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association—very distinguished auspices—that as early as July the 2nd, 1952 in the Senate of the United States there was some discussion, and there was a gentleman called the hon. John C. Stennis, who is a Democratic Member of the War Services Committee, and the hon. H.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Alexander Smith who said that:

> "From a dollar-and-cents standpoint it would cost much less to equip the Chinese divisions than to equip U.S. divisions. At the same time, it will provide the additional advantage of giving us Asiatic troops to fight the Communist movement in the Far East."

They are trying to get Asians to fight Asians, and that is why they are now trying to help the Kuomintang regime in their projected attack on the territory of the People's Republic of China.

We said we have been trying our best, we have been trying to put an end to the war in Korea. The President of the U.S.A. has made it very clear that he wants the war to go on in Korea, to accentuate the position in Indo-China. He has agreed to assist the British satellite as far as the Malayan business is concerned. He has also said that he is very much interested in what is happening in Africa and, of course, as we know, as it came out in the Question Hour, he is very interested in the Middle East Defence Organization. He has got his ANZUS as far as the Pacific is concerned. He has got his NATO as far as Eurpoe is concerned. He has got his MEDO as far as the Middle East is concerned; and Heaven knows what other things he has got up his sleeve, but, at any rate, he is unleashing the dogs of war all over the place, and he wants Asians to fight Asians because he says otherwise Communists are going to overwhelm all the peoples of the world.

And we said we have tried to make peace in Korea and we hoped to get the plaudits of the world, and we imagined that we already have got the plaudits of the peoples of the world, but the people of the world knew exactly what we are doing. They would not even give you the kind of ignorant approval which they may sometimes appear to give you. You may imagine that you are gaining the approval of the world, but the people at any rate do know what exactly the Indian Resolution on Korea amounted to.

Why is it that even in the British House of Commons on the 6th November last year, on behalf of the Labour Party, Mr. Noel Baker who is a very important personage there said in the debate on the Queen's Address:

> "The first stage in Korea would be a cease-fire..."—I have got this quotation from Parliamentary Debates, from Hansard itself—"The first stage would be a cease-fire on the basis of agreements already made. After all, the practical arrangements for supervising the troops have all been settled. The second stage would be agreement about the prisoners' return. I should have thought that once the fighting had stopped, the chances of getting agreement on the prisoners of war would be increased."

That was what he said on the 6th November, 1952.

On the 10th December, 1952, Mr. Morgan Philips, who is possibly the Secretary of the Labour Party—I am not sure—called for support of the Indian Resolution on Korea which required the Koreans and the Chinese to give way on the prisoner of war question before a cease-fire, thus permitting the war to continue. This happened because on the British Labour Party, which for a time was trying to represent the desire of the peoples of peace for the cessation of hostilities in Korea, pressure was put by the American barons who were trying to dominate all over the world; and so, Mr. Morgan Philips had to send out his whip, and the result of it was that everybody went off to support the Indian Resolution doctored by Eden and by Acheson; and the result is that as far as the Indian Resolution is concerned, it does not take into account at all the viewpoint of the People's Republic of China.

I remember last session when this question came up, the hon. the Prime Minister told us that his desire was to act in concurrence with the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic of China had handed to the Indian Ambassador in Peking a negative note regarding this Indian peace proposal in Korea on the 24th November, but it was on the 3rd December, 1952 that we went ahead, and the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Resolution on Korea which we had tabled. What was there in our Resolution? It contains 17 proposals dealing with the prisoner-of-war question. Not one of these 17 proposals mentions a cease-fire. Only in the final paragraph of the preamble, it is only there that we find the words that the Resolution will be sent to the Chinese Government and North Korean authorities as forming a just and reasonable basic for an agreement, so that an immediate cease-fire would result,—in other words, an offer of a cease-fire on terms which we knew beforehand to be completely upacceptable to the Chinese and to the Koreans. It is an effort to prolong the war and to put the blame on the Chinese and the Koreans. That is why when Mr. Chou En Lai, the Prime Minister of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China wrote to the President of the United Nations, he said:

> "You adopted this illegal resolution which has as its basic content the U.S. principle of voluntary repatriation under an Indian cloak."

An Indian cloak was put upon this Resolution, and I hate to have to say this, but you know, being an authority in matters relating to our epics, you know the story of Shikhandi in the *Mahabharata*, who went ahead, and behind him came the serried ranks, and because of his being there, Bhishma could not really defend himself because he did not like to throw his arrows point blank at Shikhandi.

Now, why do we play the role of Shikhandi in the new *Mahabharata*, the new epic of creation that is being composed today by the peoples desiring peace all over the world? Why do we try to allow the U.S. and British imperialists to take shelter behind the Indian cloak? Why do we play something like a Shikhandi role—and that is exactly what we have done as far as our resolution on Koera is concerned.

In contrast to that, there was a Resolution sponsored by another State which I need not name, which said in the first clause:

> "An immediate recommendation to the belligerents in Korea to have an immediate and complete cease-fire, and after that is done, refer the prisoner of war issue to a Commission of 11 States including Britain, U.S.A., France, Switzerland, India, Burma, South Korea, the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia and North Korea."

And this body of eleven States was to reach its decisions by a two-thirds majority. We rejected it. This Resolution was for an immediate cease-fire, and this Resolution was for the appointment of a commission of eleven where a pro-American group had an indubitable majority, but we rejected it; we pushed our Resolution, because we were told to do so, because that is how our Government now tries to behave. And so the war in Korea continues, and no amount of sympathetic declamation regarding the desirability of the termination of war in Korea will produce results till you really make up your minds that you are going to line up behind those forces all over the world, forces of the common people hungering for peace.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): They are equally imperialists.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is only when you make up your mind about your real alignment with the forces of peace, liberation and progress, it is only then that we shall be able to put an end to all those fears and apprehensions to which reference has been made by the President in his Address.

We did so perhaps because we hoped that the Americans might assist us, give us some kind of largesse, as far as the Kashmir question was concerned, but we discovered to our horror and dismay that far from rewarding us for the Shikhandi role which we took up in the United Nations, the Americans behave as if we should go to the devil, and that is why today we are confronted with the MEDO proposition. We are confronted with a crisis, and even the Prime Minister had to tell the Indian National Congress that things are taking a very different colouration. He had to say that the war is coming to India. Why is it coming? Who is bringing the cold war to India? Why don't we align ourselves against those forces which are bringing the cold war to India? Are we not sure about who is bringing the MEDO business to India? Are we not sure who is behind the Eisenhower intrigue for breaking the peace of Asia, for making Asians fight Asians, for abolishing all hopes of freedom as far as Asia and Africa are concerned? Don't we know that these things are absolutely incontestable propositions? If we do, why don't we join up with the forces of peace and progress? You say we are not aligned, but I think we are aligned, definitely tied up in a most subordinate and disgusting manner to the Anglo-American combination, and we know how the British Empire and Commonwealth too have also been behaving. You know very well how Mr. Eden again goaded by the state of public opinion in Great Britain said, to begin with, that Eisenhower's speech was a danger to peace and was not very desirable, and that sort of thing he put in a very mild, diplomatic language, of which, I am sorry I am not very capable. And then he went off the track altogether, and changed his style, and he came forward as an apologist, as a defender of American policy. They have got to do it, but why should we be tied up with them? We are aware of the fact that Britain, in her present posture, has to behave practically as a satellite of the United States of America. But why are we assisting the British Government in so far as certain transit facilities for the Gurkha troops are concerned? I asked today a question, as you very well remember, regarding even the loan of certain of our Indian troops, Indian officers, for service in the British army, among the Gurkhas in order to give them a certain kind of special assistance. Why are we do-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

ing all these things? Why is it that we are sending our Prime Minister, who after all is a figure of international importance, to attend the Queen's Coronation? Not perhaps to perform a kind of ceremony of homage. But at any rate, why do we send him there? Why do we hear reports in the Press, very disquieting reports, about the Commonwealth Defence Conference going to be held in New Delhi? Why do these things happen? Why is it that we read reports in the papers about British officers who have served in Korea, being given opportunities to address our officers in this country? Why was it that Brigadier W. G. H. Pike, for example, was allowed to come and address our officers at the I. A. F. Cinema Hall in Safdarjung, New Delhi, on 8th November, 1952? Why is it that we read in the papers that an American superfortress No. 5492 captained by one Colonel Davis, landed at I.A.F. Station, Agra, in early December, 1952, took a number of photographs of parachute training installations and other equipment and then took off? Why is it that we hear these things? Why is it that we get such information—I want to be corrected later by the Prime Minister, if I am wrong—as that in October, 1952, there were as many as 3250 military landings at Dum Dum Airport, and out of that number, the Indian Air Force's contribution was only 25, while the American Air Force came there to the tune of 1200 landings? Why is it that these things happen? Why is it that a British warship which took part in the operations in Korea visited Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Bombay ports and they were feted and feasted like Gods Almighty, because we look upon them as people to whom we ought to register our admiration? Why is it that this sort of thing happens? Why is it that because of our tie-up in the Commonwealth machine, we are not really able to raise our voice against what is happening in South Africa, about which so much moaning was heard from that quarter in the House? Why is it that in East Africa and in Kenya, unspeakable atrocities are being perpetrated, and we really cannot do anything effective about it. I know the hon. Prime Minister will get up and say 'Well, what the hell do you expect me to do? I cannot do anything about it. You cannot expect one sovereign State to interfere in the affairs of another State.' I do not want the Prime Minister to go about and interfere in the affairs of other sovereign States. But at any rate, we can make our position clear. The Prime Minister has told us so many times in his career, about the glory of India, the mission of India, the ideals of India and at least we should register our protest. But why are we seeing these things? Why is it that when the British imperialists, in the case of Japanese invasion on Manchuria, could carry on, in the manner of Sir John Simon, defence of what the Japanese fascists were trying to do; we protested against it, with all our national strength,—but now we can do nothing about it? We are becoming ourselves parts of a machinery which is operating in this fashion, which is fraught with the most mischievous consequences, as far as the world and its future is concerned. Now, if that is so, there is every reason for us to be extremely perturbed about what is being sought to be done today in the sphere of foreign relations, and I am afraid that as far as the President's Address is concerned, we do not get any indication as to the change of policy which is necessitated by the circumstances of today. In this connection, I would draw special attention to the speeches which were made by Chou-En-Lai, and I am quoting from a statement which he made in a communication to Mr. Lester B. Pearson, Chairman of the United Nations, on the 14th December, 1952. Mr. Chou-En-Lai writes here:

> "You are doing everything possible to induce and coerce some of the United Nations' representatives in the General Assembly, to endorse jointly the policy of the United States, of no armistice, no negotiations and no peaceful settlement, but the prolongation and expansion of the Korean war."

Now, this is very important. We feel we are being blackmailed by offers of hypothetical assistance into playing the role of subservience to the United States. And this is a role which we have got to give up. It is a role which is mixed up with our subservience to the British Empire and Commonwealth at the same time. This is a role which we have got to give up, and if we really believe that we stand for freedom, particularly for the freedom of Asia, then surely a situation has arisen today when we must raise our voice, must assert our independence, because if we did not do that, we shall merely be deluding ourselves, we shall merely be behaving in such a fashion as is unworthy of our country, unworthy of the traditions of the people of our country, the people who desire peace above all things. And therefore I say—and I put this as a challenge to the Prime Minister—that as far as our peace effort on the Korean situation was concerned, it was an effort which misfired not because of the opposition of a minority in the United Nations, but because it did not put first things first, because it forgot

that the Americans there have treated the prisoners of war in such a fashion that nobody who really goes into the question, can think of that kind of attitude towards the prisoners of war question with equanimity. It was because we forgot to put the first demand of the peoples first, namely complete and immediate armistice. We feel that if we did that first, we could surely have a settlement of the prisoners of war issue. I ask therefore the Prime Minister to tell the House very frankly whether or not he is going to raise this question in a new spirit, in a new way, absolutely breaking away from the ugly moorings to which he got riveted on account of what happened in late 1952. If we get that assurance, then and then alone shall we be in a position to say that certain steps for peace are being sought to be taken by the Government of our country. Today there is complete unanimity in all sections of our people that we do not want war, and we want Asian and African peoples to live in freedom. The danger to peace, and the danger to the freedom of the people of Malaya, of India-China, of Indonesia, of Tunisia, of East Africa and of South Africa and everywhere, comes today from the United States imperialists and their satellites, their lieutenants, the British imperialists, and if we go on being tied to them, naturally the situation would become absolutely impossible. Let us therefore cast ourselves away from the kind of moorings which we have adopted so long, because they are most ugly moorings, and they must be shed, if we have a vestige of national self-respect left in us.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I crave your indulgence, Sir, just to say a few words? I do not want to say much, but one or two facts that the hon. Member said, I confess, amazed me so much because they had no correlation to facts as I know them. And I should like the hon. Member at a later stage here or privately to give me some indication as to where he gets these facts from, so that I can enquire. He said something about 3000 military landings at Dum Dum airport. I was astounded and amazed at this sort of thing which was utterly beyond the conception of anybody in this House. He has got some secret information presumably from Dum Dum airport, and I should be eager to know where from he got this information, so that I could deal with it.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला जबलपुर-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने को खड़ा हुआ जो श्री अग्रवाल जी ने उपस्थित किया है। जो भाषण अभी श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी का हुआ उस को सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। उस भाषण में प्रधानतया हमारी वैदेशिक नीति की बुराई की गयी और यह कहा गया कि हम अमेरीका के शिखंडी हैं। जब मैं ने श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी के मुंह से महाभारत की बात सुनी तब मुझे कुछ और आश्चर्य हुआ। मैं तो समझता था कि वे अपने भाषण में महाभारत का दृष्टान्त न दे कर रूस की या चीन की किसी पुस्तक का दृष्टान्त देंगे। जब उन्होंने शिखंडी की बात कही तब शायद वह इस बात को भूल गये कि कोरिया के युद्ध को समाप्त करने के लिये जो प्रस्ताव हम ने रखा था उस प्रस्ताव का पहले अमरीका विरोधी था। उन्होंने उस समय के अखबारों को पढ़ा होगा। मैं उस समय विदेशों में था और मैं ने उस समय के अखबारों को थोड़ा सा ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया था। मैं श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी को स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सब से पहले हमारे कोरियन प्रस्ताव का विरोध अमरीका की ओर से था। बाद में अमरीका ने उस का समर्थन किया। श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी को यह बात भी स्मरण होगी कि उसी समय अखबारों में यह भी छपा था कि चीन उस के बहुत विरुद्ध नहीं है। चीन का इतना अधिक विरोध बाद में प्रदर्शित हुआ; पहले उस का प्रदर्शन नहीं हुआ था। श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी का भाषण सुनकर मुझे तो वह कहावत याद आई जिस में कहा जाता है कि, मुद्दई सुस्त गवाह चुस्त। जब भी श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी और उन के साथी बोलते हैं तो जान पड़ता है जैसे रूस और चीन बोल रहा है। सदा कहा जाता है हमें अपना रास्ता, जो कि हम ने आरम्भ से ही पकड़ा हुआ है, छोड़ देना चाहिये और हम रूस और चीन का अनु-

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

सरण करें। इस का अर्थ यह होगा कि हम हर बात में रूस का और चीन का समर्थन किय करें। हम न अमरीका के सराहक हैं और न रूस और चीन के। हम न अमरीका की वैदेशिक नीति की सराहना करते ह और न हम रूस और चीन की। हम दोनों गुटों में शामिल नहीं हैं। हम दोनों के समर्थक नहीं हैं। हमारी अपनी एक नीति है और मैं श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने इस नीति का समर्थन सारे देशों में पाया है। मैं ईजिप्ट गया, ग्रीस गया, इटली गया, स्विटजरलड गया, फ्रांस गया, इंगलैंड गया, कनाडा गया, अमरीका गया, जापान गया और उस के बाद मैं चीन भी गया, और जहां तक हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है मैं ने देखा कि चीन के निवासी भी हमारी विदेशी नीति की सराहना करते हैं। जब वे यह कहते हैं कि हमारी नीति अमरीका के और ब्रिटेन के अनुकल जाती है तब वे शायद इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि यदि अमरीका भी कोई ग़लत बात करता है तो हम अमरीका का भो विरोध करते हैं। मैं उन को स्मरण दिलाता हूं कि जब कोरिया में ३८वीं अक्षांश के पार करने का सवाल था तब हम ने अमरीका का विरोध किया था। इसके अलावा मैं उन्हें याद दिलाता हूं कि सुरक्षा परिषद् में चीन को लाये जाने के हम सब से बड़े समर्थक रहे हैं और अभी हाल में जो सुरक्षा परिषद् का अधिवेशन हुआ था उस में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल की नेत्री श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित न स्पष्ट कहा था कि सुदूरपूर्व के मसलों पर तब तक सच्चे ढंग से विचार नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कि चीन को सुरक्षा परिषद् में नहीं लिया जाता। जिस बात को हम उचित समझते हैं अमरीका की उस में हम अमरीका का समर्थन करते हैं, जिस बात को हम उचित समझते हैं रूस की और चीन की उस में हम चीन और रूस का समर्थन करते हैं। पंडित जवाहरलाल जी की वैदेशिक नीति के कारण ही म ने आज सारे संसार में भारतवर्ष की एक महान प्रतिष्ठा को देखा, भारत वर्ष के प्रति सद्भावना को देखा और भारत के प्रति मंत्री के उद्गारों को देखा। यह अलग बात है कि यदि कोई बात चीन के हितों के विरुद्ध जाती है या रूस के हितों के विरुद्ध जाती है तो रूस और चीन हमारी निन्दा करने लगते हैं और यदि कोई बात अमरीका के विरुद्ध जाती है तो अमरीका हमारी निन्दा करने लगता है। जैसा मैं ने अभी कहा कि जब कोरिया में ३८वीं अक्षांश को पार करने का सवाल आया और जब चीन को सुरक्षा परिषद में लिये जाने का सवाल आया तब अमरीका ने हमारी निन्दा की थी। आज कोरिया में युद्ध बन्दी करने वाले हमारे प्रस्ताव का रूस और चीन निन्दा करते हैं। यह अलग बातें हैं। कोई भी जो स्वतंत्र वैदेशिक नीति होगी उस में यह बातें सदा ही होती रहेंगी पर मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वैदेशिक नीति के कारण ही आज समस्त संसार हमारा मित्र है। श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी ने कहा कि जब लड़ाई के बादल इतने ज़ोरों से मंडला रहे हैं तब भी हम विचलित नहीं हैं। बिल्कुल ठीक है। आज दुनिया में अगर कहीं पर लड़ाई का भय नहीं है तो वह भारतवर्ष में नहीं है। लड़ाई की ख़बरों से बाज़ारों में थोड़ा बहुत घटा बढी हो जाया करती है इस के अलावा यह नहीं मालूम होता कि भारतवर्ष की सरकार या भारतवर्ष की जनता लड़ाई के कारण विक्षुब्ध है। भारत वर्ष में हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के कारण ही हमें शान्ति दिखाई देती है। आज हम को यहां वह भय नहीं

दिखाई देता जो मैं सारे संसार में देख कर आया हूं। तो श्री राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा गया था और श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी ने उस के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा उस विषय में मेरा यह निवेदन है।

देश की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है वह भी ध्यान देने योग्य है। यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी शीघ्र सुधर जायेगी। दो सौ वर्षों तक देश पर अंग्रेजी राज्य था और जब अंग्रेज यहां से गये तब इस देश को खंडहर के रूप में छोड़ कर गये। अतः यह नहीं सोचा जा सकता कि पांच वर्षों में कोई जादू हो जायेगा और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति एक दम सुधर जायेगी। लेकिन यह सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पहले से अच्छी है। उत्पादन बढा है, लोगों के कष्ट घटे हैं। पर यदि हम आंख खोल कर चीजों को न देखें और केवल हर बात में आलोचना करने पर कटिबद्ध हो जायें तो हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता आज भारत वर्ष दुनिया के सब से ग़रीब देशों में से एक है यह मैं स्वीकार करता हूं। किन्तु अगर यह माना जाय कि भारतवर्ष में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, भारतवर्ष से अधिक ग़रीब और कोई देश नहीं है, और जो छोटे बड़े देश हमारे पड़ोस में हैं उन में बड़ी भारी तरक्की हो रही है, तो यह बात ग़लत है। इस मामले में चीन का दृष्टान्त बहुत दिया जाता है। यह कहा जाता है कि इन तीन वर्षों में जब से चीन में साम्यवादी सरकार की स्थापना हुई है चीन स्वर्ग हो गया है। मैं अभी चीन हो कर आया हूं। चीन में बड़े बड़े प्रयोग हो रहे हैं इस में सन्देह नहीं। चीन के प्रति हमारी सारी सदभावनायें हैं इस में भी किसी को भी सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिये। हम चाहते हैं कि चीन तरक्की करे। लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाय कि चीन में ग़रीबी का अन्त हो गया है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चीन में यदि भारत वर्ष की जनता से अधिक नहीं तो उस से कम ग़रीबी भी नहीं है। मैं केंटन से ले कर पीकिंग तक रेल पर गया। चार दिन और चार रात जाते समय और चार दिन और चार रात आते समय मैं ने रेल से ही यात्रा की। मैं ने रेल पर से और रेल से उतर कर भी चीन को देखा। मैं ने वहां के शहरों और कसबों और गांवों को देखा। वहां की जनता की स्थिति आज भी, वहां पर बड़े बड़े प्रयोग होने पर भी भारत वर्ष से अधिक अच्छी नहीं है। शंघाई के आस पास मैं ने स्लम्स (slums) मजदूरों की बस्तियां देखीं। दुनियां में शायद कहीं भी इतनी गंदी और घणित बस्तियां नहीं हैं जैसी कि शंघाई में हैं। कोई भी आदमी जो यहां से चीन जाता है या रूस जाता है प्रशंसा के पुल बांध देता है कि चीन में यह हो गया है रूस में वह हो गया है। चीन के कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स (projects) को भी मैं ने देखा। उन के सम्बन्ध में भी मैंने चर्चा सुनी और मेरी राय है कि हमारे यहां की जो निर्माण योजनायें हैं वे चीन से कहीं बड़ी हैं। हमारे यहां पर उन निर्माण योजनाओं का जिस तरह से काम चलाया जा रहा है चीन से कहीं अधिक सफलतापूर्वक चलाया जा रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि चीन में एक बहुत बड़ा प्रयोग हो रहा है पर चीन में सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि वहां की जो कमियां हैं, वे हमारे सामने नहीं आतीं। यहां पर जिस तरह श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी आदि हमारी सरकार की निन्दा करते हैं, हमारे यहां के अखबार जिस तरह से सरकार के विरुद्ध लिखा करते हैं क्या कोई सोच सकता है कि चीन में या रूस में ऐसी बात

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

हो सकती है? चीन या रूस में किसी सार्वजनिक सभा में सरकार की कोई आलोचना नहीं की जा सकती। केवल सर्वाजनिक सभा में ही नहीं। चीन में मैं ने इतना आतंक देखा कि अगर दो आदमी बात करेंगे तो खुल कर बात करेंगे, लेकिन अगर कोई तीसरा आदमी बैठा होगा तो खुल कर बात नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि उस समय उन आदमियों को डर लगा रहता है कि कोई गवाह न हो जाय! इसी प्रकार वहां के अखबार या तो सरकार के हैं या सरकार के द्वारा नियंन्त्रित हैं। तो चीन में या रूस में जहां कहीं उन देशों की कमजोरिया हैं वे दुनियां के सामने नहीं आ सकतीं, दुनियां के सामने वे आतीं ही नहीं इस से आप यह न समझें कि मैं चीन की या रूस की कोई बुराई कर रहा हूं। मेरा यह अभिप्राय नहीं है। वहां जो काम उन्होंने किया है बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। वहां एक बड़ा प्रयोग हो रहा है। लेकिन यह कहना कि हमारे देश में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, यहां नरक है और चीन, तथा रूस में सब कुछ हो गया है, वह स्वर्ग हो गये हैं. मेरा मत ऐसे कथनों से नहीं मिलता आज हमारा देश निर्धन है यह में स्वीकार करता हूं। यह सरकार भी नहीं कहती, सरकार के कोई समर्थक भी नहीं कहते, कांग्रेस भी नहीं कहती, कोई नहीं कहता कि हमारे यहां सब कुछ हो गया है। अगर सब कुछ हो जाता तो कुछ करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रहती। पर इस में मुझे सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे यहां भी बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है। और हो रहा है। जो लोग विदेशों से लौट कर आते हैं और वहां की प्रशंसा करते हैं उन से मेरा कथन है कि वे आंख खोलकर अपने देश में क्या हो रहा है उस की ओर भी ध्यान दें। यह तो देश भक्ति की बात नहीं है, कि हम सदा दूसरों की प्रशंसा और अपनी निन्दा किया करें। राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस अपने भाषण में इस सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है उसे मैं सर्वथा ठीक समझता हूं।

इस के बाद मुझे दक्षिण अफ़्रीका के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना है, क्योंकि उस देश से भी मेरा कुछ सम्बन्ध रहा है। दक्षिण अफ़्रीका में इस समय जो आन्दोलन है वह भारतीयों का आन्दोलन है, ऐसा नहीं मानना चाहिये। दक्षिण अफ़्रीका में इस आन्दोलन में जो लोग भाग ले रहे हैं वे लोग केवल भारतीय नहीं हैं। इन भाग लेने वालों में वे लोग शामिल ह जिन्हें वहां पर रंगीन कहा जाता है, कलर्ड पीपुल (coloured people) साथ ही जो वहां के मूल निवासी हैं वे भी इस में शामिल हैं। जिस समय सन् १९३७-३८ में मैं अफ़्रीका गया था वहां पर इस प्रकार का सर्वदल मोरचा बनना आरम्भ हुआ था और आज मुझे इस बात पर बहुत हर्ष है कि अफ़्रीका में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस म ९० फ़ी सदी वे लोग भाग ले रहे हैं जो भारतीय नहीं हैं। जो लोग वहां पर सत्याग्रह करके जेल गये हैं उन में भी ९० फ़ी सदी ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं कि जो भारतीय नहीं हैं, या तो वहां के मूल निवासी हैं या वहां के रंगीन लोग हैं। आज आप जहां कहीं भी जाइये, किसी भी सभ्य देश में जाइये, किसी भी परिषद् में जाइये, सब जगह अफ़्रीका की चर्चा होती है। अभी जब कनाडा में कामनवैल्थ कानफ़रेंस हुई और मैं भारत के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में वहां पर गया तो वहां भी अफ़्रीका की चर्चा हुए बगैर नहीं रही। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा हर्ष है कि आज सारे संसार का एक भी ऐसा सभ्य देश नहीं है जो अफ़्रीका की वर्तमान नीति का समर्थन

करता हो अफ़्रीका के नेताओं में भी उसके विरोधी पैदा हो गये हैं। अफ़्रीका में केवल एक पंचमांश श्वेतांग लोग हैं, शेष लोग या तो वहां के रंगीन लोग हैं या मूल निवासी हैं। दो वर्ष पहले में न्यूज़ीलैंड गया था। न्यूज़ीलैंड में वहां की एक आदिम जाति रहती है। उस आदिम जाति के लोगों को मावरीक कहते हैं। माबरियों की संख्या वहां पर सवा लाख या डेढ़ लाख है और श्वेतांगों की संख्या कोई १८ लाख है। माबरियों को भी इन श्वेतांग नें पहले उसी प्रकार तंग किया जिस तरह अफ़्रीका में आज वहां के मूल निवासियों को किया जा रहा है। लेकिन माबरियों की इतनी कम संख्या रहने पर भी वे नहीं कुचले जा सके और अन्त में परिणाम यह निकला कि न्यूज़ीलैंड के श्वेतांगों को माबरियों को बराबर के अधिकार देने पड़ें। तो जब माबरियो की इतनी कम संख्या थी और इतने कम लोग भी श्वेतांगों से नहीं कुचले जा सके तो मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि अफ़्रीका में, जहां पर केवल एक पंचमांश लोग श्वेतांग हैं, वहां अपने से चार गुने लोगों को हमेशा के लिये कुचल कर कैसे रख सकेंगे। अफ़्रीका में इस समय जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस पर सारे संसार की दृष्टि लगी हुई है और आज या कल या परसों सत्याग्राहियों की नैतिक जीत होने वाली है। मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि यह जीत बहुत जल्दी होगी।

हमारे भावी कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में मुझे थोड़ी सी बातें और निवेदन करनी हैं। मेरी दृष्टि से अगर हम वैदेशिक नीति की बात छोड़ दें, जिस का मैं ने सदा पूरा समर्थन किया है और जिस ने संसार में हमारे सम्मान को इतना ऊंचा उठाया है और जिस पर हम को आग चलना है, तो इस समय जहां तक नव निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, केवल दो बातों पर हम को सब से अधिक ध्यान देना है। एक तो हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति और दूसरी हमारी शिक्षा। जब तक हम इन दोनों बातों पर समान रूप से ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा है कि इस में सन्देह नहीं कि इस ओर हम पूरा काम नहीं कर सके। आर्थिक उत्थान की योजनायें हमारे सामने हैं। उन्हें हम को कार्य रूप में परिणित करना है। लेकिन साथ ही शिक्षा के विषय पर भी हम को पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना होगा। जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, शिक्षा में सब से बड़ा स्थान भाषा का है। जब तक इस भाषा के प्रश्न पर हम विशेष रूप से ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक शिक्षा के प्रश्न को हम हल नहीं कर सकते।

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

इस प्रस्ताव को रखने वाले महाशय ने बुनियादी शिक्षा पर जोर दिया था। बुनियादी शिक्षा पर जोर देना उचित बात है। लेकिन भाषा के प्रश्न को भी हमें हल करना होगा। आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि हम ने अपने संविधान में हिन्दी को राज्य भाषा माना है और हम ने यह निश्चय किया है कि आगे के १५ वर्षों में हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी का स्थान लेना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दुस्तानी।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं, हिन्दी उस में स्पष्ट कहा गया है हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तानी के झगड़ को आप कृपा कर न उठाइये, वह समाप्त हो गया है।

तो इन १५ वर्षों में से तीन वर्ष बीत चुके हैं, १२ वर्ष और बाक़ी हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार हम इस ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार इस ओर हमारी

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

प्रगति हो रही है, उसे देखते हुए इन १२ वर्षों में हम अपने उद्देश्य में सिद्धि प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस समय यहां नहीं हैं। उन से मेरा विशेष रूप से निवेदन है कि जहां तक शिक्षा का प्रश्न है शिक्षा का प्रश्न भाषा से बिल्कुल गुंथा हुआ है और शिक्षा के प्रश्न को हम तब तक पूर्ण रूप से हल नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि हिन्दी को उस का उचित स्थान नहीं देते। यदि इस देश में इतने लोग अपढ़ हो गये सौ में से नब्बे आदमी आज अपने हस्ताक्षर नहीं कर सकते, तो इसका प्रधान कारण क्या है ? इस का प्रधान कारण शिक्षा की वैदेशिक नीति है। अंग्रेजों ने यहां आकर अंग्रेजी को हमारे ऊपर लादना चाहा, अंग्रेजी के लादने का यह नतीजा निकला, उस की शिक्षा का माध्यम होने का यह नतीजा निकला. कि हम सौ में से नब्बे अपढ़ हो गये और अगर हम अंग्रेजी को अभी भी उसी दृष्टि से देखना चाहते हैं जिस दृष्टि से हम उस को पराधीनता के युग में देखते आये हैं तो हमारा कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। अब तक सुनाई देता है कि उच्च शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी रहना चाहिये अभी भी यहां वहां सुनाई पड़ता है कि अंग्रेजी को हटाने का अर्थ होगा इस देश को अशिक्षा में डालना, गर्त्त में डालना। मैं ने दुनिया में कहीं कोई ऐसा देश नहीं देखा जिस में किसी विदेशी भाषा का ऐसा प्रभुत्व हो जैसा कि हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी भाषा का है। जहां तक वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली का सवाल है, मेरा मत उस सम्बन्ध में इस दौरे के पहले स्पष्ट नहीं था, लेकिन मैं ने चीन, जापान और दूसरे देशों में देखा कि किसी भी देश की वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली किसी विदेशी भाषा की नहीं है। अंग्रेजी को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा मानना यह कहना कि वह सब जगह समझी जाती है, गलत बात है अंग्रेजी इंगलिस्तान और अमरीका की भाषा है। दूसरी जगह भी उससे थोड़ा बहुत काम चल सकता है लेकिन अंग्रेजी की वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली न चीन में है और न जापान में है। इसलिये इस वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली के झगड़े को भी हमें मिटाना होगा जब तक हम वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली के झगड़े को नहीं मिटा देंगे तब तक हम भाषा के प्रश्न को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे और जब तक हम भाषा के प्रश्न को पूर्णरूप से हल नहीं करेंगे तब तक जो एक बड़ा भारी काम हमें इस देश को शिक्षित करना है वह काम पूरा नहीं होगा। अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक हमारे भावी कार्यक्रम का सबन्ध है हमारी वैदेशिक नीति पूर्णतः ठीक नीति है और हमें उसका समर्थन करना है, अगर आगे कोई लड़ाई भी आये तो उस लड़ाई में हम को शामिल नहीं होना है। जहां तक हमारे आर्थिक प्रश्नों का सम्बन्ध है पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने है। मैं पंचवर्षीय योजना का बड़ा भारी समर्थक हूं, उस सम्बन्ध में हम को एक जोश पैदा करना है, एक उत्साह पैदा करना है। मैं ने इस जोश और उत्साह को चीन में देखा चीन में चाहे अभी उन्हें बहुत कुछ हासिल न हुआ हो, लेकिन चीन में एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक पश्चिम से पूर्व तक और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक सारे देश में एक जोश है, एक स्फूर्ति है और कार्य करने की लगन है। मैं देखता हूं कि स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद हम ने वह जोश स्फूर्ति और लगन खो दी है। हमें इस पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरे उत्साह और जोश के साथ कार्यरूप में परिणित करना है। कोई सरकार किसी योजना को तब तक कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं कर सकती जब तक जनता का उस योजना के साथ पूरा पूरा सहयोग न हो

इसलिये हम को हर प्रान्त में, हर जिले में, हर कस्बे में और हर गांव में उस पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में एक स्फूर्ति पैदा करनी है, जोश पैदा करना है। मैं दूसरे दलों से कहता हूं कि जहां तक देश के आर्थिक उत्थान का सवाल है उनको राजनीति से अलग रख कर कम से कम देश के आर्थिक उत्थान के मामले में, इस पंच वर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने में उन्हें सरकार का साथ देना चाहिये। हमें इस पंचवर्षीय योजना को जल्द से जल्द कार्य रूप में परिणत करना है, इस काम को हमें अगले पांच नहीं चार वर्षों में पूरा करके दिखाना है। मैं हिरेन मुखर्जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बात के लिये भयभीत न हों कि हम किसी प्रकार की शर्तों को मान कर किसी देश के सामने अपना मस्तक झुका कर अथवा किसी देश के किसी गुट्ट में शामिल हो कर किसी सहायता को स्वीकार करने वाले हैं। अमरीका, रूस अथवा कोई भी देश क्यों न हो, अगर वह कोई सहायता हम को किन्हीं शर्तों के साथ देता है तो हम उस सहायता को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, परन्तु अगर वह सहायता बिना किसी शर्त के आती है तो हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं और आवाहन करते हैं। हालांकि वह सहायता दाल में नमक के बराबर भी होने वाली नहीं है। अरब रुपया हम इस देश में अपनी इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में खर्च करने वाले हैं अतः जो सहायता हम को अमरीका, रूस अथवा चीन आदि देशों से मिलने वाली है वह नदी के बराबर होगी। हमें जैसे भी हो इस पंचवर्षीय योजना को कार्य रूप में परिणत करना है और शिक्षा के प्रश्न को जैसा कि मैं ने अभी निवेदन किया, हमें हल करना है जिसका भाषा से बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): When I heard what the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party said, I felt that he spoke what was expected of him. I wonder whether anybody except those who belong to the party which he represents would have said that this Government has aligned itself with any particular group. When our revered Prime Minister said, and said many times, in the highest assemblies of the world that the Government of the people of China must be recognised, he was applauded, but today when he has come out with a solution for this vexed problem of Korea, all that has been forgotten simply because what they expected was not said and done. In the sphere of international affairs, if we want that the people and Government of this great country should be heard, my respectful submission is that the voice of the representatives of this great nation will get just that respect which this nation has. If we are united, if we are strong, if we are mighty, then our voices will get that respect which is due to them. My appeal to all parties is to give their support to this Government and this nation, so that we will develop strength and our words will be heard. If today our words are not heard so effectively as we wish them to be heard, then the solution does not lie in speeches. The solution does not lie even in sending different representatives. Tact and diplomacy have a place in life, but greater than tact and diplomacy is the strength of the nation. I would therefore request all parties concerned to work together and develop that strength which alone will get for us respect in the international sphere.

We have gone through the Address of the President with great interest. It is not without spots about which we are unhappy and about which the President himself has expressed his unhappiness. There is the situation of Indians in South Africa. One other matter which the President has omitted to mention is the situation of Indians in Ceylon. The position of Indians in Ceylon presents a very peculiar problem. In other places, Indians are trying to get privileges which did not exist before, but in the case of Indians in Ceylon, very unfortunately the privileges which they had enjoyed for the last fifteen or twenty years are sought to be taken away one after another by means of legislative and administrative measures. It is indeed a very pitiful affair, but it cannot be solved by amendments in this Parliament. To a certain extent, the problem can be solved by tact and diplomacy, but to a greater extent it will be solved by developing our own strength as a great country, so that our words will command weight.

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

One other matter to which I would like to refer is the formation of the Andhra province. Personally, I am not a great lover of splitting up provinces.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Nor the Andhras.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: But considering the situation today in Andhra, I am one of those who believe that the sooner it is done the better it would be.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Thank you.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Just as in the case of operation of boils, every attempt to delay it does harm. I hope that even during this session a Bill will be brought forward to create the Andhra province. That will be time, we can go into that question in greater detail.

If there is one step that has been taken in this country for developing our strength and resources, it is the drawing up of the Five Year Plan. Till now, we have had Plans, Commissions, Committees etc.—industrial and agricultural—, but there has not been up till now any effort made to look at the various aspects of the country as a whole and plan for its overall development. The Five Year Plan may have many defects. After all which plan has not? Some people may wish greater emphasis to be laid on one aspect of it than on the other; some others may say that the money allotted to projects in which they are interested is not sufficient. For many years in our recent history we have not had a comprehensive plan. This is the first attempt in the direction of a comprehensive plan which is attempted to be implemented and I am sure we will reap the benefits of the plan, provided we put our shoulders together and do our best to get the best out of that Plan.

While considering the Plan, one thing is very important of which I am sure those who are charged with planning and especially the Prime Minister should be aware. No plan on a national scale, can get through unless there is tremendous enthusiasm behind it. And unless every man and woman, in whatever walk of life he or she may be, feels that he or she has a responsibility for the plan, it cannot be made a success. That enthusiasm is the *sine qua non* for implementing it and for its success. I am glad to note that in the revised plan there is a chapter on public co-operation. Every man and woman should feel that he or she has a responsibility towards this Plan.

Our country is poor. Material resources it has not much. But our human resources are tremendous. Economists, at least in theory, know that money is after all solidified labour. Today in this country we have a large portion of our population which needs work. And when we may not have money, we can have labour, which creates wealth. Labour is after all the basic factor in creation of wealth. Let us go about the country to utilise this to the maximum extent possible. Look to our history. Some of the biggest temples in India in the South are the wonder of the world today. And how have they been built? They have not been built by raising money, because in those days money economy did not prevail. But people contributed labour, each one of them according to their mite. Each family contributed one man or one woman. In this way these mighty edifices which have stood for centuries have been built, through enthusiasm and through the work contributed by the millions of people. I wonder whether it cannot be done even now.

Our purchasing power is low if we count it in terms of money. Our taxable capacity is low. But our human resources are immense and if we have the imagination and the capacity to utilise the immense human resources in this country, it will not at all be difficult to implement the Five Year Plan. I know people who speak in terms of modern economy have a pathetic faith in money. They say money is the most important thing: let us get loans, international loans; let us get loans from our people; let us raise taxes to a greater extent. But these have limitations. International loans have certainly limitations. Recent instances have shown that certain provinces were not able to raise as much loan as they wanted to. Our taxable capacity is not very much. But instead of depending on these, let us depend upon the capacity of our people to work, I am one of those who believe that labour taxes for two weeks a year must be and can be levied upon the people and these labour taxes should be utilised for developing the resources of the people. There are certain objections to this and it is this. The labour that would be available would be unskilled labour and will be available only locally and cannot be shifted to other places. It might again be argued that labour alone would not do, but money is also necessary. May I point out to you that what we want for the development of the country is not merely these big projects, which of course require skilled labour. What we want is schools; what we want is roads; what we want is bridges, etc.,

and for all these works local labour can be utilised and given the enthusiasm and organisation, given the leadership, our villages can in a few years flower into something much more beautiful, which is the object of the Five Year Plan.

Let me apply this to education, to which I have been devoted throughout my life. The President in his speech has referred to the low quality and quantity of education. It is too true. As far back as 1941 let me take my own province of Madras—there were 75 lakhs of school-going children, while school accommodation was available only for about 33 lakhs. If we provide money for having elementary schools for all the children in the Madras province alone, it has been calculated that nearly Rs. 52 crores would be necessary. While collegiate education has in the last few years doubled, while secondary education has increased by 65 per cent., elementary education has only increased by 25 per cent., and allowing for the increase in population which is only 13.4 per cent. This increase is very small indeed. I would request Government and those who are in charge of this subject to give serious consideration to this matter. This can be solved by the levy of a labour tax. Seventy three thousand students sat for the S.S.L.C. examination in my province last year. I know the arguments against conscription. We cannot force people to teach. We cannot conscript people who are not willing to serve. But we can certainly say that people who want Government service should devote one year to social service. That will give you enough number of volunteers. And unless we take to such unorthodox methods, I am afraid we will not be able to solve our stupendous problems.

We are at a crucial stage in the history of our nation. What we are going to do in the next few years will decide the fate of this great country. The future of this great country depends upon the plans we make today and the enforcement of them. So, I think we should not depend merely on the advice of orthodox economists who depend on money alone. We should not depend merely on loans, either internal or external. We should depend more upon our own people. Above all let us have the vision of a great India and unless we inspire our people with the vision of a great India, these plans will not be put into effect as well as you would like them to be.

After all most of us in this House have been in the movement for freedom, and when we were in the thick of that movement we dreamt of the great future of this great country. We dream that India should become a powerful and glorious country in this world; we dreamt that the children of this country, who are second to none in intelligence and ability, should become some of the finest young men and women. If that is to be done, if that dream is to come true, we should take to such unorthodox methods—if I may use such a term—so that we shall effectively implement the Five Year Plan and bring into existence a country which will be our pride and our glory.

5 P.M.

श्री गिडवानी (थाना) : मैं ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है वह इस तरह से है :

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"but regret that the Address has ignored the refugee problem, which is one of the major problems that has yet to be solved satisfactorily."

उस का अनुवाद इस तरह से होता है : कि खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में जो निर्वासितों का समस्या थी, और वह आज भी देश के लिये बड़ी समस्या है, उस का पूरी रीति से समाधान नहीं हुआ है।

अब मैं कुछ बातें इस समस्या के सम्बन्ध में रखना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे क्योंकि मैं कहता हूं कि इस समस्या का पूरे तौर पर समाधान नहीं हुआ है और सरकार कहती है कि हो गया है। इसी कारण इस साल भी, और मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में भी जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने भाषण दिये थे उन में भी इस समस्या का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया था। इस से यह अनुमान होता है कि हमारी सरकार समझ बैठी है कि समाधान हो गया। आप को समझना चाहिये कि इस देश में इन निर्वासित लोगों की, इन अभागे लोगों की, तादाद कोई

[श्री गिडवानी]

८० या ९० लाख है। पचास लाख के क़रीब तो पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हैं और पिछली जन गणना के मुताबिक़ २५ लाख के क़रीब पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हैं। इस के पश्चात् भी और तादाद उन की बढ़ गई और अब कोई चालीस लाख के क़रीब हो गये हैं। तो चालीस और पचास लाख कोई ९० या ८५ लाख इन्सानों की यह समस्या है और उस के समाधान के लिये जितना रुपया चाहिये, जितना परिश्रम चाहिये, जितनी मेहनत चाहिये, जितनी योजना चाहिये वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। चाहे हमारे मंत्री या दूसरे सज्जन यह कहें कि ९० फ़ी सदी तो बस गये हैं, लेकिन जिन को हक़ीक़त मालूम है और जो पूरी अवस्था से परिचित हैं वह इस बात से क़तई इन्कार करेंगे। हमारी सरकार ने इस समस्या के लिये जो रुपया खर्च किया है वह तो देखने में एक बहुत बड़ी रक़म मालूम होती है। वह रक़म १४६ करोड़ ३० लाख है लेकिन अगर आप उस की तफ़सील में जायेंगे तो आप को मालूम पड़ेगा कि निर्वासितों को बसाने के लिये सही मानों में जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है वह उस के आधे के क़रीब है। इस में से ७३ लाख रुपया तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (administration) पर खर्च किया गया है। ६६ करोड़ ग्रान्ट्स रिलीफ़ (Grants Relief) के लिये खर्च किया गया है और बाक़ी रिहैबिलिटेशन के दो आइटम्स (items) पर खर्च किया गया है। क़र्ज़ा जो कि लोगों को बसाने के लिये दिया गया है वह ३३ करोड़ ४१ लाख है और मकानों के लिये ४५ करोड़ ८६ लाख है। तो यह मिल कर क़रीब ८० करोड़ होता है। तो ८० करोड़ रुपया ८० या ९० लाख इन्सानों के लिये पांच वर्ष में खर्च हुआ है। इस बारे में जो पहली बात आप और गवर्नमेंट को बतलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि बार बार कहा जाता है कि हम ने १४६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है तो यह किस तरह से खर्च हुआ है। इस में से ८० करोड़ रुपया तो कैपीटल इनवैस्टमेंट (capital investment) है। जो मकान बनाये गये है वे मुफ्त नहीं दिये गये हैं। उन मकानों का किराया लगाया गया है और वह किराया भी उस तरह से जिस तरह से कि मकान बनाने वाले लगाते हैं। अपना ब्याज लगा कर डेवेलपमेंट चार्जेज (development charges) लगा कर और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चार्जेज लगा कर उस का किराया लगाया गया है। इस के सिवा मकानों का किराया इतना हो गया है कि आज आप किसी भी कालोनी में जाइये और तहक़ीक़ात कीजिये तो आपको मालूम होगा कि कई जगहों में निर्वासित लोग किराया अदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस की बहुत चर्चा हुई, बहुत आन्दोलन हुआ, हम ने बहुत खटपट की, तब बड़ी मेहनत के बाद हमारी सरकार ने मेहरबानी करके दस फ़ी सदी किराया कम करने की रियायत करने का फ़ैसला किया है। इस से यह मतलब नहीं है कि जो किसी को अदा करना है उस में से दस फ़ी सदी कम किया जायगा लेकिन इस का मतलब यह है कि जिस कालोनी से एक हजार किराया लेना है तो सौ रुपया छोड़ दिया जायगा। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यह नामुमकिन है कि बहुत से लोग इतना किराया अदा कर सकें। बम्बई में, दिल्ली में पंजाब में, उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां पर भी यह कालोनीज बनाई गई हैं वहां निर्वासित लोग अपना किराया नहीं अदा कर पा रहे हैं तो इस के लिये हमारी सरकार ने क्या एलान किया? आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि इन्हों

सरकार ने एक लैजिस्लेशन (legislation) बनाया है जो डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी लेजिस्लेशन (discriminatory legislation) है। मामूली क़ानून के मुताबिक़ अगर कोई मकान का किराया अदा नहीं करता तो उस के खिलाफ़ सिविल सूट (civil suit) करना होता है। लेकिन बम्बई सरकार के कानून के मुताबिक़ अगर कोई किराया अदा न कर सके तो उसे फौरन घर से निकाल दो और किराये की अदायगी एरियर्स आफ़ लेंड रेवेन्यू (arrears of land revenue) की तरह से हो। कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि लोगों के सामान की कुर्की हो जाती है। बावजूद इस बात के भी अभी कई जगहों में किराया वसूल नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार उदारता दिखाये। आप इन की दिक्क़तों को देखिये। एक आदमी जो रावलपिंडी से आता है और जबलपुर में बसाया जाता है। वहां जा कर उस ने दुकान ली, मकान लिया, और सरकार समझती है कि वह फ़ौरन ही रुपया अदा कर सकता है। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। तो पहली चीज तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सरकार मकानों का किराया और कम करे। इस बारे में तमाम रिफ़्यूजी कानफ़रेंसों की और ऐसोसियेशनों की मांग है कि निर्वासितों को इस ज़बरदस्ती से बचाया जाय और उन को बेघर न किया जाय और किराये के सवाल को उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति का ख्याल रख कर उदारता से देखा जाय इस के साथ ही दूसरा सवाल आता है। वह यह है कि आप यह सुनकर हैरान होंगे, इन किरायों की अदायगी के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से, प्रान्तीय सरकारों के पास यह हिदायत भेजी है कि अगर कोई आदमी अपना किराया अदा नहीं कर सकता है तो अगर उस को किसी दुकान का लाइसेंस है या कोई और चीज की सुविधा है तो उस को बन्द किया जाय जब तक कि वह किराया अदा न करे। कल ही मेरे पास खबर आई है, मेरे पास तो रोजाना खबरें आती हैं कि लोगों को मजबूर किया जा रहा है कि वह अपने घरों की चीजें बेच कर और किसी भी तरह से मजबूर हो कर किराया अदा करें। हमारे यह यह बातें हो रही हैं और हम वैलफ़ेयर स्टेट (welfare State) स्थापित करते हैं। हमारे ६ लाख निर्वासित भाई दिल्ली में रहते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि उन कांग्रेसी भाइयों ने, जो कि बाहर से आते हैं, उन को जाकर देखा है। जो कांग्रेस के पदाधिकारी रहे हैं उन को मेरे दोस्त लाला अचिन्त राम जी ले जाते हैं। और वह अपनी आंखों से उन की हालत दिखाते हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता। हमारी सरकार अगर कोई क़ानून बना देती है तो उस में तबदीली करना बड़ी आफ़त समझी जाती है। आज जो लोग कालोनीज में रहते हैं उन को कितनी मुसीबत में डाला गया है। यह कालोनीज शहर से दूर बनायी गई हैं जैसे कालका जी और लाजपत नगर। क्या दिल्ली के नज़दीक कोई मकान नहीं थे जहां उन को रखा जा सकता। मकानों को दो और तीन मंज़िल का बना दिया जाता तो वह वहां रह सकते थे। अब वह इतनी दूर से रोज शहर कैसे आयेंगे। एक एक आदमी को ट्रांसपोर्ट का कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है। एक एक आदमी, जो शहर में आता है, एक एक रुपया खर्च करता है और अगर किसी घर से दो आदमी आते हैं तो डेढ़ रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। वह इतना खर्च करके रोज शहर जायें और अपने कुटुम्ब की परवरिश करें और फिर सरकार का किराया दें यह नामुमकिन है। चाहे उन को सताओ चाहे उन के ऊपर अत्याचार करो लेकिन इस की वसूली होने वाली नहीं

[श्री गिडवानी]

है । अब सरकार ही बताये वह किराया दें कहां से ?

दूसरा हिस्सा सरकारी मदद का वह है जिस को क़र्जा कहा जाता है । एक दफ़ा मैं श्री जवाहरलाल जी से मिला और उन से कहा कि आप ने किस तरह से क़र्जा दिया है । मैं पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान की बात करता हूं क्योंकि वहां की बात को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं ।

एक लाख छयासी हज़ार निर्वासितों को नौ करोड़ रुपया तो स्माल लोन्स (small loans) में दिया गया है जिसको छोटा क़र्ज़ कहते हैं । ५० रुपये से ले कर ५ हज़ार रुपये तक दिये गये हैं । इस राम राज्य में आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि एक कुन्बे को ५० रुपये दिये गये हैं और उस से आप समझते हैं कि वह बच जाय और वह आप को तीन फ़ी सदी ब्याज के साथ वापस कर दे । मैं ने पंडित जी से कहा कि मुझे बताइये कि एक आदमी जो लाहौर से आया और वह आ कर दिल्ली में बैठा तो उस को आप क्या देते हैं । औसत आती है ७०० रुपये की । इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि किसी को २०० मिले, किसी को ४०० मिले, किसी को ५०० मिल, किसी को ६०० मिले । उस रुपये से उस को अपने कुन्बे की, जिसमें ५ आदमी होते हैं, परवरिश करनी है । उस में से वह दुकान का किराया भी देगा, मकान का किराया भी देगा और तीन वर्ष के बाद वह उस क़र्ज़ की तीसरी क़िस्त भी देगा और तीन फ़ी सदी सूद भी देगा । तो यह तो कोई मिरैकल (miracle) ही होगा अगर वह इस तरह दे सके । इसलिये इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि साल ब साल वह मुल्तवी होता रहा । लेकिन अब कुर्की होती है और वह कुर्की भी इस तरह से नहीं होती है कि जैसे मामूली क़र्ज़ की होती है । उस की कुर्की जैसे लैन्ड रैवन्यू के एरियर्स की कुर्की होती है वैसे होती है ।

तो अब मैं फ़ायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि मेरी हिन्दी भाषा वह समझ जायेंगे । मैं हिन्दी भाषा बोलते हुए महाराष्ट्री प्रान्त में जीत गया और मेरे वोटरों ने मेरी बात समझ ली और मैं जो हिन्दी आज बोलता हूं वही महाराष्ट्र के गांव में बोलता था । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रीहैबीलिटेशन फ़ायनेन्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में अभी तक कोई ९ करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं । परन्तु लोगों को मिले हैं सिर्फ़ ५ करोड़ । इस में इतने बन्धन हैं कि उन का मैं ज़िक्र करूं तो बड़ी कहानी बन जाय । यह लोन्स भी आठ नौ हज़ार फ़ैमिलीज को मिले हैं । इस से आप अन्दाजा लगायें तो क़रीब ७ हज़ार रुपया होता है और वह सात हजार भी दो क़िस्तों में मिलता है और उस पर ६ फ़ीसदी सूद लिया जाता है । फिर १८ महीने के बाद पहली क़िस्त और कुल सूद देना पड़ता है । अब समझिये कि एक आदमी दिल्ली में दुकान खोलता है, या कलकत्ता में दुकान खोलता है, या बम्बई में दुकान खोलता है । मैं आप से पूछता हूं कि जो बम्बई में दुकान खोलता है, और यह बड़े लोन्स समझे जाते हैं, जिन को बिज़िनैस लोन्स (Business loans) और इंडस्ट्रियल लोन्स (Industrial loans) कहा जाता है, तो वह आदमी बम्बई जैसे शहर में दुकान खोलेगा तो उस को ७ हज़ार रुपये मिलेंगे । उस से वह दुकान का किराया देगा, मकान का किराया देगा, इंश्योरैंस चार्जेज (insurance charges) देगा और बाक़ी जो पांच छः हजार रुपये बचेंगे उन से इतना कमा लेगा कि आप को १८ महीने के

बाद उस क़र्ज़ की पहली क़िस्त दे देगा, यह कोई अचम्भे की ही बात हो सकती है। लेकिन इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि ५० फ़ीसदी लोग नहीं दे सकेहैं।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सूद को कम किया जाय। एक बिल इस मामले में आने वाला है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं वहां कहूंगा। इन दो बातों से आप अन्दाज़ा लगाइये कि किस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान हुआ है। इसलिये ज़रूरी है कि फ़ौरन ही सरकार एक कमेटी मुक़र्रर करे। मेरा दावा है कि वह कमेटी अगर कोई इंडिपेंडेंट और सच्चे दिल वालो कमेटी मुक़र्रर हो जायेगी तो आप को सही हालत मालूम हो जायगी, आप को मालूम पड़ जायेगा कि कहां तक यह लोग मुसीबत में हैं और कितने बड़े खतरे की बात है। मै कोई धमकी नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन अगर आप समझते हैं कि देश बड़ी अच्छी हालत में है, शान्ति है, निर्वासित लोग बस गये हैं, तो आप ग़लती में है। वे भी इन्सान हैं जो वर्षों से मुसीबत में हैं। पांच या साढ़े पांच वर्ष गुज़र चुके हैं। आज कइयों की पहले से भी बदतर हालत है, क्योंकि उन के पास जो कुछ था वह वे खा चुके हैं। इसलिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह यह न समझें कि यह समस्या हल हो गयी है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस देश में कोई तूफ़ान आ जाय, लेकिन अगर कोई तूफ़ान आ जाता है तो उस का नतीजा क्या होता है? तो गवर्नमेंट ने जैसे और कमीशन और कमेटियां बनाई हैं, उसी तरह ऐसी कमेटी और बनावे, इस से वह क्यों डरती है। हमारे तमाम एसोसियेशन्स (Associations) और आरगेनाइ-ज़ेशन्स (Organisations) मांग करते हैं कि एक कमीशन बनाया जाय। हम क़र्ज़ा भी देंगे, हम मेहनत करके देंगे, लेकिन आप पहले हमारा हालत का देखिये। आल-इंडिया रिफ़्यूजीज़ कान्फ़रेंस और जितनी निर्वासितों की कानफ़रेंसें होता है उन में यह अहम दूसरा सवाल है। वह सवाल हमारे पाकिस्तान में छोड़ी हुई जायदादों के मुआवज़े का सवाल है, कम्पेन्सेशन (compensation) का सवाल है। उस को आप जल्द हल करिये। उस के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं फ़ायनेन्स मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने अपने इलेक्शन के ज़माने में तक़रीरें केवल इस बारे में नहीं कीं। लेकिन यह स्वर्गीय श्री गोपालस्वामी आयंगर ने एश्योरेंस दिया था, एक नहीं खुली कानफ़रेंस में और उस के बाद प्राइवेट कानफ़रेंस में, जिस में मैं, बख्शी टेकचन्द और लाला जस्पत राय कपूर और सारी गवर्नमेंट की मैशीनरी मौजूद था कि आप को हम कम्पेन्सेशन देंगे।

जो दूसरी कानफ़रेंस हुई थी उस में श्री आयंगार ने कहा था

There will be three sources, from which the compensation will be paid, from sale of evacuee property in India from the difference between the values of evacuees properties in India and Pakistan we get from Pakistan—and we told him that it will be zero—and then he said that we shall also pay a substantial amount from the Government of India resources which shall not dissatisfy the displaced persons.

आप देखिये। यह गवर्नमेंट की कमिटमेंट (commitment) है। गवर्नमेंट ने इस कम्पेनसेशन के बारे में ऐक्ट बनाया और इस काम पर काई ९० लाख रुपया खर्च हो गया है, बड़ा भारी क्लेम्स डिपार्टमेंट रखा गया है। क्लेम्स आफ़िसर्स रखे गये हैं और क्लेम्स असैस (assess) हो चुके हैं। अब वक्त आ गया है कि अगर आप इन लोगों को बचाना चाहते हैं तो जल्द दे दिया जाय। यह न समझिये कि यह कोई बड़े सरमायेदार हैं। हम ने जो स्लाइडिंग

[श्री गिडवानी]

स्केल (sliding scale) बनाया है उस में कोई बहुत बड़ी रक़म नहीं मिलने वाली है। एक आदमी का अगर तीन करोड़ का क्लेम है तो हमारी टेकचल्द कमेटी ने कह दिया है कि किसी को भी पांच लाख से ज्यादा न दो। उस को कम करो और जो नीचे ग़रीब लोग हैं उन को ज्यादा दो. लेकिन इस में आप कोई देरी न कीरिये। हमारा जो सब्र का वक्त था, शान्ति का वक्त था, वह अब खत्म हो चुका है। हम मर भी जायें, डीमारेलाइज (demoralize) भी हो जायें तो भी सरकार का काम मरे हुओं को मारना नहीं है। सरकार का काम ग़रीबों का ख्याल करना है।

सलिये यह दो सवाल बहुत जरूरी ह, एक कमीशन मुकर्रर हो और दूसरे कम्पेन्सेशन के मामले का जल्दी फैसला हो। इस की सारी जिम्मेदारी आप की है। पोलीटिकल जिम्मेदारी, मारेल रिसपांसिबिलिटी, सारी जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट की, कांग्रेस की और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की है कि जिस ने पार्टीशन (partition) मंजूर किया और हम पर यह मुसीबत डाली।

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Gaya West): I rise to support the motion which has been so ably moved by my hon. friend Shri Agarwal. Most of the speakers who preceded me have quite rightly and naturally referred to the international situation. The new factor in the Far East is naturally dominating the thought of everyone of us and a sort of fear psychosis is spreading throughout the world and it just appears that it will affect the economy of the countries likely to be affected by this. I entirely agree with Prof. Mukerjee in so far as he says that such a situation is likely to result in an increase in prices of commodities and also involves a threat to security and lives of human beings. But what surprises me is this that he says that in as much as prices will go up, it will gladden the heart of our Finance Minister. He forgets that nearly three years ago when the Korean war broke out, this very august House unanimously adopted certain measures to keep the economy of this country even. As we all know, when there is a war or a threat of a war, it has a great effect upon the prices of commodities and it is likely to upset and dislocate our calculations. Therefore, the first step that any country takes is to insulate the economic life of the country from such outside disturbing factors. But, I cannot understand the line he has taken. There is a crisis; there is no doubt about that. But, when he asks our Prime Minister to take a positive stand and commit our country to a certain line of action in advance, I feel that he is ignoring the basic factor and the spirit of the foreign policy of our country. As Seth Govind Das or other Members from this side of the House have said, the foreign policy that has been so far followed has raised the stature of our country. The statements made by our Prime Minister have great significance and carry a message of hope and faith to the harassed humanity. It will not be in line with the policy that we have followed so far that we should commit ourselves in advance to any line of action. Instead of assuring full support to the efforts so far made by our Prime Minister, my friend is asking him to join a particular bloc and to that extent I feel that he is completely ignoring the basic character of our foreign policy.

On the home front, the President has referred to the tremendous efforts that are being made to bring about all round progress in the country. He has referred to the 55 community projects which have been started, and which have evoked considerable enthusiasm among the people. He has referred to the multi-purpose river valley projects on which work has been commenced. In some of them, the operational phase is about to begin. But, I would be guilty of glossing over a vital fact if I do not tell this House and through you our Government, that whatever efforts have so far been made touch only the fringe of our population and cover only a small fraction of the entire country. Quite a large percentage of the people even now continue to remain inert and indifferent and appear to have lost faith in the Government's ability to bring about the desired social change. Therefore, the discontent is there: not because things are not better than before, but because of the belief that things could have been better still. Therefore, it is the duty and responsibility of this Government to meet this situation. We can do so by immediately starting such works which would meet

the needs widely felt by the people all over the country. I am strongly of the opinion that we have got to lay a much greater emphasis upon minor irrigation works which in their very nature will be dispersed all over the country and will bring immediate returns. The big projects which have been started will take a long time. Time is the essence of the whole show. We have got to take some positive action in this direction.

Then, I would like to lay emphasis on the method of approach to the villagers, which is a very vital thing. We have been told that we have got to awaken enthusiasm among the people, that we have got to enlist the support and co-operation of the people. Therefore, I lay emphasis on the approach that we have got to make to the villagers. He should not have the programmes imposed upon him. Rather, on the other hand, he should be made to feel that they are his and he should be made to take an active part in the formulation of the programmes. Then alone can we awaken enthusiasm among the people. Unless you are able to take positive steps in this direction, I am afraid the unity of purpose and unity of endeavour which is so essential for the successful implementation of the Five Year Plan will not be achieved. Unless this unity grows among the people, the discontent will persist and all your plans and programmes are likely to founder on the bed rock of apathy, indifference and lack of co-operation.

In this connection and at this point, I wish to refer to the great experiment, the great constructive endeavour made by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. The House is aware of the movement that Acharya Vinoba Bhave has started. I wanted to tell the House about the tremendous influence that it has created upon the people. A new faith is growing among the masses that social reconstruction is in process. Much more than this is the realisation among the people that each one of them is participating in and contributing to the achievement of social and economic revolution. This is evidenced by the readiness and willingness with which villagers are donating land for this *yajna*. In some places, you might have read in the papers, the villagers have donated all their holdings. A right type of psychological atmosphere is being created in the country. You may be aware that the land problem has been presenting a great difficulty to the Government. The Planning Commission has really laid emphasis upon this point and has tried to find some method of solving it. But, I am afraid, they too have not given a clear lead in the matter except indicating the need for putting some sort of ceiling over land holdings. I am referring to this movement because the psychological atmosphere has now been created and it is for the Government now to introduce any kind of land reforms of a far-reaching character, which will enthuse the people and enlist their support and co-operation. You are aware that this is a very important question, and it is closely inter-linked with the food production problem of our country. It is true the President has referred to the various measures that are being taken to improve the food production. He has also told us that the prospect of food production is brighter this year than the last two or three years; and he has expressed the hope that by the end of the plan period, our country will have achieved self-sufficiency in food. But I have a feeling which I must tell the House. Whatever measures are being taken, I feel that some basic factors are being ignored. There is the stock of manures, the fertilizers and improved methods of cultivation and all that, but I do not know whether the Government have thought of the capacity and the reaction of the grower for whom these methods are being evolved, and the facilities are being offered. I feel that an average ordinary grower is poor, illiterate and has a small holding, mostly uneconomic. I would like to ask the Government whether they have taken into consideration the capacity of the grower, whether he is in a position to take the fullest advantage of the facilities offered by Government? And supposing he makes use of the facilities, will it be an economic proposition for him to make use of them or not?

In this connection, I may refer to the case of fertilizers. The President has told us that the Sindhri fertilizer factory is producing enough for the country. It is a matter for gratification no doubt. The Government has reduced the pool price of the fertilizers to Rs. 335 per ton, but I want to ask what will be the retail price? How much will a poor cultivator have to pay for making use of the fertilizers? Can he afford it? The other day, I came across a note in a Bombay paper on this very point. And the calculations made in that paper showed that the fertilizer produced by Sindhri will sell at a cost of Rs. 446 per ton when it goes to the buyer, whereas imported fertilizers from Japan will cost only Rs. 230 per ton. I do not know whether it is correct. I would like to be enlightened about it, but if it is so, I must express my fear that in the matter of calculation

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

Government have committed a mistake. And that is why I have been laying emphasis upon one point, off and on, and that is, that in the matter of planning regarding agriculture, you must make the ordinary cultivator the central figure, the pivot, and associate him by taking into account his reactions, his capacity, his needs, and then alone can you enthuse the people, you can enlist their co-operation and support. If the Five Year Plan has at all to succeed, we are at all going to bring about all-round progress, then you should take some positive action in order to win the confidence and support of the masses.

With these few words, I beg to support the motion moved.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): Our gratitude is due to the President for the comprehensive review and the very informative Address that he has given us.

It is usual to look into the President's Address for an indication of the legislative intentions of Government for this session. In that respect we find that only five Bills are mentioned in the Address as the Government's programme for this session. Now, this is a rather modest programme, and the reason why it is so modest is not very far to seek. We remember that there are about 22 Bills which were introduced in the last session which are outstanding, which are pending in this House in various stages of progress. It is this aspect of Parliamentary work, this aspect which leads to this accumulation of business at the end of each session with which I am going to deal. There are, of course, many points in the President's Address which will be dealt with by many Members of the House, but I feel that this is the one point which is very unlikely to attract the notice it deserves. The aspect which I, therefore, propose to examine is the aspect of Parliamentary work connected with the ability of this House to deal with all the new legislation which the Government would wish the House to pass within the limited time that the House has at its disposal for this purpose. In other words, the problem is how to so ensure that this accumulation of arrears of business will not be there, and that each new session can begin with the decks cleared.

What is our experience? We all know that at the end of the last session, there were 22 Bills in arrears pending in this House. We all know that among these 22 Bills there are many which are important, of urgent interest to the community, and which we would all like to have passed early, and yet with the best will in the world, we could not deal with these Bills.

When I am talking about these arrears, I do not want to appear to be fault finding. So far as the record of the first year of this Parliament is concerned, I think we may, without appearing to be wanting in modesty, claim that we have had a record of achievement which would compare favourably with the achievement of any other Parliament, old or new. Having said that, we must still admit that the task remains, and the task is to consider how we can clear our decks in readiness for each new session.

As I said, the problem in this sense, is a problem of time, the limited time that this House can spare for dealing with new legislation. Now let us see how our time is disposed of in this House. Normally, as we know, there is the question-hour, and we devote one hour out of every five hours of every working day of Parliament, to questions. That takes away 20 per cent. of Parliament's time. Then there are financial measures. There is the Railway Budget, there is the General Budget, then there are Votes on Account, and Supplementary Grants. All these very necessary items of business take away roughly 40 per cent. of the Parliament's time. Then there are short-notice questions, adjournment motions, half-hour discussions, and then Private Members' Resolutions and Private Members' Bills. All these in the aggregate take about ten per cent. of the Parliament's time. I am only making a very rough estimate, but that accounts for 70 per cent. of the Parliament's time, and leaves only about 30 per cent. for taking care of new legislation which the Government brings before this House in any session. Now what can we do? Can we really economise on our time that is devoted to the items that take up the 70 per cent. of our time? Well, I hardly think, this House, knowing it as well as I do, would agree to such a thing, because after all this business of question-time, this business of considering financial measures, this business of approving expenditure, this business of passing grants, this business of moving adjournment motions etc. are all matters through which alone Parliament exercises its control over Government, and as such I do not believe, any Parliament worth the name would ever surrender any of these rights, simply to accommodate some other items of business.

Therefore we have to consider some other method of taking care of these new legislations, within the limited time at the disposal of Parliament. Now, various suggestions have been made by thoughtful men, men who have had long experience of Parliamentary practice, in many countries of the world, and some of these suggestions are that Parliaments in future—I am talking of Parliaments in general—should be content to deal with new Bills only in respect of the basic principles underlying those Bills. In other words, the Parliament's consideration of new Bills should be confined to the second reading stage, and beyond that stage, Parliament should not trouble itself, but should leave the detailed consideration, to Government departments. Now I know many Members in this House would consider this as some kind of a delegated legislation, and may not very much approve of it. But whether we approve of this or not, we have still to find a way of completing the programme of new legislation that the Government places before this House, because then only we shall be serving the real and expanding needs of a growing community in this country, and this need for more expeditious despatch of business is all the greater, when we remember that we are now committed to a planned economy.

In this connection, I would like to read opinions of two men, having very different backgrounds. Here is a passage written by Dr. Antonio Salazar, where he says:

> "Whilst on the one hand, present day legislative requirements are exceptionally large, I think, legislative procedure is so slow and complex that within a few years, I am sure, there will be great changes in Parliamentary methods. I foresee that Parliaments, even if in future, they are not converted into purely political organisms foreign to all legislative functions"—let us remember this very important phrase 'political organisms foreign to all legislative functions'—"will only be asked to approve the basic principles of great laws, leaving to the executive power, the responsibilities of administration, but with much more powers than they possess at the present time."

Now that is one opinion, of Dr. Salazar, the dictator of Portugal.

Here is another opinion, that of Mr. Herbert Morrison one time Leader of the British House of Commons. Mr. Morrison's views very nearly coincide with those of Dr. Salazar. As stated here in this book by Mr. W. J. Brown, entitled 'Everybody's Guide to Parliament', Mr. Morrison says in effect that—

> "Parliament should restrict itself in dealing with new legislation to the broad principles of a Bill and should leave the working out of their implications in detail to the Government department concerned. The broad effect of this would be that Parliament would still deal with, so to speak, the second reading stage of a Bill, but would be relieved of the long time-consuming consideration of details."

Now, here are these two men, one a dictator and the other a democrat, agreeing, and they foresee that unless Parliaments agree to give a more expeditious consideration to the new legislation before them, unless they agree to accelerate the pace of new Bills in their passage through the House, something is going to happen to these Parliaments. The community is not going to deny itself its requirements of new legislation. The community will have this legislation, if it can, with the help of Parliament, or if it must, without the help of Parliament. Let us therefore bear this in mind, and so conduct the business of this House in the session to come, that we shall be able to do what is expected of us, as representatives of the people, and what is more, I would also remind the House that our action in this matter will be just an act of self-preservation.

With these words, I support the motion before the House.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Nine months have passed since democracy after the general election had begun to function. Devils rush in where angels fear to tread. We, the representatives of the people, are again meeting to review the past and build the future on the experience of the past. While one comes to scrutinise the details of administration, one is hampered by a clouded horizon enclosing within its bounds tracts of colossal blunders of a misguided democracy bringing within its train famine, disease, death, disaster and disintegration coming out of unemployment and maladministration, and further a high-tensioned nervousness of a 'cold' war caused by the war-mongers of the world. The Presidential Address while covering a varied field of political functioning at home and abroad makes the listener feel a convulsive mentality of agitation about the peace, security and well-being of this land.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Presidential speech reveal our colossal failure with regard to the Korean Resolution and our complete dependence on the verdict

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

of the United Nations whose respect for our neutrality and peace and whose respect for and fidelity to, their objectives are matters of grave concern.

The fate of Indians residing abroad and the policy of racial discrimination are as bad as before, if not worse. Our relations with our neighbours are no better. Yet, it cannot but be said that the administration has completely failed to settle the Kashmir question which is hanging on us like a 'Sword of Damocles'. The time has come for the Government to take a strong step towards it. We in this House have been always wondering why a preferential treatment was given, or is being given, to Kashmir and I for one explained it saying that it was the preferential treatment of the Prime Minister for his Fatherland. Sir, one can understand the strategic importance of Kashmir. All of us are most anxious about that position of Kashmir. Then how is it that this Government has not reached a finality with regard to the clauses of accession. They are leaving it for matters to get worse. Thousands and thousands of people have been arrested and kept in prison. This could have been easily avoided. It was once upon a time regarded as the 'troubled spot' by a few mischief makers. But today it has deepened into a popular movement. The President in his speech said that legitimate grievances would be looked into. Why don't you then settle it because that question will be exploited by foreign diplomats within and without the State?

I am for 'Akhand Kashmir'—undivided Kashmir—to survive as the most beautiful and cultured unit in the north. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the administrators to one fact—and I deplore it. It is the measure of repression resorted to by our Government in Kashmir today—no matter what the movement is. When there are subversive movements, I am with Government to control them, but the measures they have taken today are deplorable. They have imitated their predecessor, the British bureaucracy, in repressing women, dishonouring them, violating them and committing rape on them.

A few years ago I met Sheikh Abdullah in Bombay and we were discussing about the repression in Travancore State. And while I was describing to him the repression perpetrated on me, Sheikh Abdullah lost his temper and said: 'Why did you not shoot Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer? If I had been in it, I would have done it'. Sir, history repeats itself, not in its magnificence, but in its barbarity.

The same thing has happened in Kashmir and I have met some women, the closest blood relations of those who have been handled there in Jammu and what information I give you about the treatment of women there, is for this House to consider. Ladies by the name of Vimla Devi from Sunderbandi and Gulan Devi from Ratna and two others were criminally assaulted and violated. Three college girls were mishandled for raising the flag of India, beaten, thrashed and taken to prison. There they were stripped naked and caned and after a week one was thrown out in an unconscious state. I met the very sister of that girl. I do not think a democracy could allow this state of affairs. I appeal to the chivalry of this House to look into the question, to enter into the question, and do justice. I wish to ask Sheikh Abdullah today: 'Will you allow one of these girls to shoot you? Or at least will you allow somebody who is highly interested in them to shoot you?' That is the question I want to ask Sheikh Abdullah. It is deplorable that a Government which has been formed by the sacrifice of many patriots, a Government which has been built up on moral foundations, should have kept quiet at this perpetration in Kashmir. And what is worse, these diplomats, these foreign diplomats make capital out of this by interfering in one way or the other. These are the people who have waged two world wars; these are the people who come to preach peace and moral rearmament to us. These are the people who have waged two world wars and killed millions in Europe and Asia and subsequently showed a seeming humanity to rebuild on the ruins, graves and sepulchres of millions of people. These people have come to teach us and to interfere in our affairs as far as our neighbours are concerned. They are not our well wishers. They have raised the Korean people, one against the other; they have raised the Chinese people, one against the other and they are in India today. In my constituency they are doing michief and I can prove it. What will be the future if we are to depend on these people as our friends when they are enemies of peace and mankind?

6 P.M.

Then coming to Pakistan, our neighbour; we have been on friendly terms. We were living with them for ages together before this bifurcation. They shared with us the joys and sorrows of a destiny common to all under the English or the British bureaucrat. It is nothing but the diplomatic stroke of the British Imperialism that has sectioned the mother heart of India into its auricles

and ventricles and has created this vivisection for them to exploit the situation and prevent India from leading the Asian people.

Then, coming to the question of linguistic provinces, I am really sorry to say that that problem is a bundle of contradictions—running with the hare and crawling with the tortoise. This cannot be tackled in this way. I wish to invite the attention of the administrators to certain facts like solemn agreements entered into at the time of the integration of the States with the Rajpramukhs. If any disintegration of any State is to be effected, they have to reconcile themselves with these solemn agreements that they have entered into and without an amendment in the Constitution they cannot go further.

Then the President's Address refers to the improvement in the general conditions which is contrary to facts. At the very next instance he says that there are famine conditions in India and the State Governments are trying to combat it. How can there be general improvement in the economic conditions when hundreds and thousands of beggars are floating in the streets of the cities in India and are the real evidence of the collapse of the economic system of the land? Famine and unemployment are raging throughout the length and breadth of the country. There is no improvement in the food position either. I had been touring in my constituency and every ration shop is over-stocked. The ration shop people told me that there are very few people to buy the rations. The people complain that they have no employment and that they cannot afford to buy food. There is over-stock in the ration shops and therefore a fall in the price in the black market. Well, is this an improvement or an increase in food production? I would not take it as an increase. On the other hand, the social structure of society is collapsing and before long we will see the result of this starvation and famine in the peace and security of this country.

Then with regard to Planning, the Administration boasts that it is its mighty achievement. All that remains or continues is the Commission, like the superannuated burden on the national Exchequer. If the Planning is to be implemented, we have to depend upon the revenues of the State, especially on trade. There is a clear evidence that the aggregate volume of exports and imports have decreased and the prices of plantation crops have fallen. How are they going to implement when the revenues are such? What about the external aid where we have sacrificed our self-respect? The steel plant from America is being shifted to England to come to India and it is not coming. In the light of these facts, it is difficult to believe that the Government or the Administration has made any achievement during the last six years. Every year we are asked to review. I have heard an hon. friend speaking here of our achievements in the past, from the disintegrated States up to the United India. He did not believe in a dynamic state of affairs. He wanted things to be stagnant. We have moved in spite of them and we will grow in spite of the Congress. That is the effort put forward by the people. If the public is invited to co-operate to build up India, they must have the strength, they must have respect in the fidelity and truth of the Government. They must be given sufficient strength to put their shoulders under the burden and help steer India to grow.

These are the results of a weak administration, incapable of taking a strong step and acting up to it.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): The hon. Member who spoke last said that Kashmir was having a preferential treatment. She was speaking with a clouded horizon for she went on to lend her support to a naked communal movement which is going on in the name of the Praja Parishad movement in Jammu. She also gave instances of certain atrocities which are alleged to have been committed in the province of Jammu on women. But instances could also be given from this side of the House and we would say that so many houses were burnt in Jammu, so many hospitals were desecrated and schools burnt and even teachers and students were not left unmolested. This is the history of the Praja Parishad movement in Jammu. I do not propose to deal at length with the movement, the Praja Parishad movement that is going on in Jammu and I shall leave it to the representatives of Jammu and Kashmir who are present in this House here to give a proper and suitable reply.

The leader of the Communist group while speaking about our foreign policy spoke with considerable vehemence like a wrestler in an arena with much slapping of the thing and elaborate gesture. (*Interruption*). Well, he is here. He went on to criticise our foreign policy and incidentally mentioned the case of Korea. The Indian resolution on Korea was supported by 56 nations, and it was only the Communist bloc, consisting of five nations, that opposed it. Then he went on to say that the State of the Union speech

[Shri Kasliwal]

by President Eisenhower in which he announced the deneutralisation of Formosa by withdrawing the Seventh Fleet was a blow to Indian prestige and foreign policy. I say that if only the Communist bloc had accepted our resolution and had agreed to work it out, the speech of President Eisenhower would never have come about. Then he went on to say that first things should come first. I want to know from him which are the first things which come from the Communist bloc. (*Shri Nambiar*: Cease-fire.) When the cease-fire question was being discussed they said that the prisoners of war question should be settled first, and when an endeavour was being made in regard to the prisoners of war issue, they said that the cease-fire should come first. Again, when the cease-fire question came up, they said, "No, the prisoners of war question should be settled first." (*Shri Nambiar*: Who said that?) The Communist bloc said so. That is how the Communist policy has been continuing. In whatever number the peace conferences may be held, they are nothing but an adjunct to Soviet foreign policy and an endeavour to spread the Communist doctrine in various ways. That is why I say that the progenitors of peace conferences have become the sabatoeurs and strangulators of peace moves by nations other than Communist-dominated, just as the pioneers of planned economy have become the puny carpers and cavillers of plans other than Communist-sponsored. What sort of madness, is this, one may ask but there is a method in this madness. It is a typical totalitarian technique to attack those who are not of their way of thinking. So, they keep on criticising others because something is coming from those who are not Communist-dominated. I will not deal with this question any further.

I now pass on to another topic which has been dealt with in the President's Address. But I would mention in particular about East Africa, about which something has been said in the President's Address. As the President has said, a racial conflict is going on in East Africa. I am glad to know that Indians in East Africa have adopted a more realistic attitude. It is a matter of pleasure to know that they are now in a better position to find out where they are actually today as compared to where they were before. The problem of East Africa is a problem really of land. The natives there are crying for land. The natives there have been sequestered for the benefit of the Europeans, and today there is a saying current in those areas to the following effect: "Formerly, we had the land and they had the Bible; now, we have the Bible and they have the land."

I think I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to something that happened in our own country. It was an event of not merely national but international importance. It took place in Delhi only last month. I refer to the Seminar on the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Technique to the Solution of Tensions between and within nations. Many delegates from various countries came to the Seminar. The Communist countries chose not to be represented. There was a feeling among the delegates, which was very well epitomised by a lady delegate from Brazil, Madam Cecil Meryll, when she said, "We watch with bitterness the demoralisation of the purest expressions of life." When the discussions proceeded in the Seminar, it was clear that it was essential to supply an ethical basis to international relations and that there was no option before the world except to follow the Gandhian technique and the Gandhian doctrine of truth and non-violence and that the ends could not justify the means. While advocating the application of the Gandhian technique to international tensions, Lord Boyd-Orr, who was the Chairman of the Seminar, said that it was the hope and vision of every person of goodwill that India would give the lead to the rest of the world in solving tensions between and within nations in a peaceful manner. The world is looking forward with great keenness to the results of the deliberations of the Seminar.

I will now pass on to another subject which the President has been pleased to refer to in his Address. He has said that it is time that we addressed ourselves to the implementation of the Five Year Plan. Yes. The Five Year Plan proposes to grapple with the five giants which block the road to progress: want, disaster, squalor, idleness and ignorance. (*Shri Dhulekar*: And the Communist bloc). I will not bother about that now. It is the fundamental task of this Five Year Plan not only to restore our war-ravaged and post-partition economy, but also to usher in an era of social order in which every man will have a right to work and a right to earn an adequate wage. It is a bold plan and it has to be implemented with alacrity. Nay, it has to be put into execution with audacity, for if there is a weakening of the implementation of the Five Year Plan, it will result in a general weakening all over the country.

Finally, the President has said that an overall view of the country shows that there is greater progress than

before. That is so, no doubt, but we cannot say as yet that the ship of our State has weathered every storm and has reached the port safely. Famines are occurring everywhere and the testing time is not yet over. But I am sure we would be able to tide over our troubles.

With these words, I support the motion.

Prof. Mathew (Kottayam): I have great pleasure in supporting the original motion before the House. It has been observed by great thinkers that man is both finite and infinite—finite in his achievements and infinite in his aspirations. This fact has been duly taken into account in the President's Address. It was said by way of criticism that the President's Address draws an unrealistically rosy picture. I think that only a very superficial and uncritical reading of the Address would lend itself to such an interpretation. It is true that it is clearly indicated that there is progress in many directions, but it is equally stressed that while we have made a right start, we have to traverse a long way before we can reach our goal. It is not an incitement to inactivity or to indolence. It is certainly an appeal to more strenuous endeavour to pursue the path that we have already entered upon. There is always room for "un-satisfaction"—I use the word un-satisfaction and not dissatisfaction deliberately—till we reach the goal and I say that we shall never reach the final goal unless we are unsatisfied with our achievements. But we ought not to be sullen and dissatisfied in any irrational manner. While we do recognise that so much is yet to be achieved, there is no use in ignoring the right start that has been made and the small progress that has already been effected.

I would like first to deal, very briefly, with the question of food, because it is nearest to my own heart and nearest to the heart of all people, I suppose! The food problem has not finally been solved, but I must speak with the authority that is born of direct acquaintance with the situation in my own part of the country (the Travancore-Cochin State) that the relaxation of controls has been widely welcomed and that there has been a marked improvement in the food situation. I remember more than a year ago, in the course of my election campaign, when I went from place to place the one criticism—strong repeated criticism—that was made against the Congress administration of the State arose from the administration of food control. But I know that the situation has, I will not say radically improved, but markedly improved and the policy of the Food Minister has been hailed with great gladness in my part of the country.

Speaking about the wider question of the Five Year Plan, I want only to make one observation. A great thinker was once baffled with the wide question as to what is the assurance that we have that good will triumph over evil, that good would finally be successful. Different religions and different systems of philosophy have given their own answers. But this writer said: there is no theoretical assurance; it is not a question to be debated over, but that we should strive our utmost; that we should throw ourselves most wholeheartedly into the fight of good against evil, and those who fight have an assurance in their own hearts that their fight will not be in vain and that it will be successful. Now my point is: I cannot understand why some sections in this country take a delight in saying that nothing good will come out of the Five Year Plan; that it is going to be a failure; that it is all misconceived. That is the greatest disservice that can be done to the country. Fighters are expected to be valiant and we are such. While we have no theoretical assurance that good will ultimately triumph, it is our practical conviction and hope and anybody who disheartens the country by saying it is all a misconceived Plan and in this way no salvation will come and no good will arise out of it, does the greatest disservice to the country.

We are all very much concerned with the present international situation. Criticism has been made that the President ought to have used stronger words. It is well known that strong words will break no bones. People in responsible positions must weigh their words and there is no point in the criticism that stronger words should have been employed.

Much has been said about the possible dangers of the recent move by the United States of America. But I would like to ask a question: Who is responsible or what is responsible for this new move of the United States? As has already been pointed out, it is because the most reasonable proposals which India put forward were rejected by the Communist bloc that this dangerous situation has arisen. I was trying to understand what the fundamental objection to the reasonable proposals which India made were. I was trying to follow closely the remarks made by the Communist leader. All that was said, as I understood, was that it was based on the principle of voluntary repatriation. But even accepting

[Prof. Mathew]

it I would like to ask what is the objection to this principle of voluntary repatriation. Speaking as a layman in international politics, as one however who has devoted some time to the study of moral problems, I would say that it is in accordance with the deepest instinct of man that it should be voluntary repatriation, that no people should be driven back to a country, even if it be the land of their own birth, against their own will. It is an apparently strange feature of the present times that some people who are given a chance to go back to their country do not want to go back, if it is a Communist country and we suggest that it is in accordance with justice that people who do not want to go back to the land of their birth should not be forced to do it. Obviously voluntary repatriation is the one which is most commendable, which is most in accordance with the demand of freedom and of justice.

I do not want to go into the details of several other questions that were raised. About the agitation in Jammu and the whole problem of Kashmir, I want only to make one general remark. There is something distinctive, something unique, something peculiar, something perplexingly difficult about the Kashmir situation and there is no use in ignoring all these peculiar and difficult features and treating it as if it were an ordinary simple problem. Criticisms have been urged from opposite directions, sometimes by the same persons. It was said that stronger action ought to be taken. What "stronger action" was meant, was not made clear. Is it open war with Pakistan? At the same time it was also said that it was perhaps the Prime Minister's partiality for the original land of his ancestors that has made India interested in this question. I cannot quite reconcile these apparently opposite contentions. Yes, there should be strong action. But it should be wise action. Strength does not merely lie in brute force. It should be coupled with and subordinated to wisdom and caution.

Just a word, Sir, about these linguistic provinces. I know that even in this part of the House people do not think and feel alike in all its details on this question. I would only say again by way of general observation that follies in life do not always consist in choosing wrong ends, nor even in choosing wrong means, but in not following the right order of one's goals and desires. There are many good things in life—in the life of individuals and of nations and of groups. But we cannot place all of them on the same level. We cannot pursue all of them at the same time and in the same manner. There are "first things" and I would express my serious doubts whether it would be conducive to the unity and the other interests of India at the present time if we are to address ourselves to this great task of redefining the boundaries of provinces. That it has had to be done in one outstanding instance is certainly no reason why we should take up this question on a national scale at the present moment. I am afraid that the energy which we ought to give to more urgent questions would be dissipated, that there would be something of the nature of an upheaval, if we take up this question of redefining the boundaries of all the provinces in accordance with the demands—legitimate demands to some extent—that have been made from time to time.

I would only say one thing more by way of reference to a question that has been raised by a previous Education Minister of Madras—the question of the spread of education. It is a very large subject: there are many urgent things to be considered about it. In my own part of India where education has made the greatest progress, Sir, the main part of it is to be attributed to the fact that private agencies took a leading part in education. That example is worthy of emulation. Conditions may differ from one part of the country to another, but wherever there are private agencies coming forward, and I am glad to say more and more private agencies are coming forward, they ought to be given greater and greater encouragement. The task of spreading education amongst hundreds of millions of our country is a stupendous task which our Government can never undertake without the help of private agencies that are prepared to come forward and help.

I would once again say that while the task before us is an arduous one, while the path we have to traverse is a long one, and while man can never reach the final goal, still we have no reason to feel disheartened of the right start we have made and the progress we have already achieved. With these words I have great pleasure in supporting the original motion that is before the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I rise to speak on the two amendments that stand in my name. One is regarding the lack of interest that has been shown all along in the matter of the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and the other backward communities, and the other is about the lack of facilities in the plans of the Government for giving full employment

to labour and looking after their welfare.

I must say that the President's Address makes good reading, nice indeed. It has catalogued the achievements of the Government and has enumerated the tasks before the Government. So far, it is an excellent document. But I must confess that it has failed to present a graphic picture of the actual situation that is obtaining in India today. We see poverty, we see unemployment, we see corruption, we see casteism—a new evil that has come into free India. All these problems have not been dealt with. But at the same time we have been asked to feel, by the speakers from the treasury benches, that we have had "all-round progress". I say the progress is all round, and very round!

But before I begin to talk about other things I must express my thanks for the reference that has been made about the formation of the Andhra State. I am not going to speak here about the dreams that we Andhras have been having for two generations. We are hoping that the Andhra State is soon coming. But no time-limit has been given for it. We Andhras hope—and I hope that all the Members of this Parliament will give us their support—that the new Andhra State may be ushered in on the 16th of March, the New Year in Andhra parts.

I think with the formation of the Andhra State we will also attend to the needs of other linguistic groups, particularly Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Maha Gujerat.

Before saying anything about the Harijan problem I would like to sympathise with the Government who are very anxious about the problems of our country, internal and external. *(Shri Nambiar*: They do not need any sympathy.) They think of the Mau Mau movement in East Africa, the racial question in South Africa, they think also of Maoris of New Zealand; and coming nearer home they think of the Kashmir problem; and coming still nearer, close to our city, they think of the refugee problem. But I must tell the Treasury Benches that they are forgetting one important problem, namely the landless problem in this country. There are nearly seven and a half crores of landless labour in this country. *(An Hon. Member*: More than that.) I am glad someone says it is more than that. Well, let us take it that the number is not more than seven and a half crores so that the Finance Minister will be able to find a solution for giving them succour. These landless labour have not a hovel to live in, they have rags to wear and do not get even a square meal a day. They are neglected and exploited and they are subjected to the tyrannies of the landlords and capitalists. How long are you going to ignore this problem? I am putting this question to the Treasury Benches. Do you think that the Korean problem is much more important than the solving of the problem of the landless labour in India? You see rumblings of war here and there. You are perturbed about Formosa, you are perturbed about the M.E.D.O. Why are you not caring for a problem that is before you, the landless labour problem? Do you think that you can solve this problem by platitudes and pious wishes? Can you give them food? No. You must try to tackle this question without delay and by taking courage into your hands and unless and until you are able to solve this question, you cannot think of telling the world that you have solved all your maladies. How to solve it is the question. *(Interruption)*. Yes, Mr. Velayudhan is a very good critic and I would give him something for the solution. There are nearly 16½ crores of acres of waste lands available in this country. You need not abolish landlords, you need not drive away the other petty landlords like zamindars. You can distribute these waste lands of 16½ crores of acres. You need not give them each an acre. You can form co-operatives. You can make them cultivate, bring these lands under cultivation and see that the much talked of "Grow More Food" campaign is also benefited by galvanising the human resources that are now untapped amongst these seven crores of people. When we think of this solution I am surprised why the Congress Government is considering the land reform as a nightmare. They appointed a Committee, the Kumarappa Committee and they shelved the report of this Committee very quietly; and several times we have read in the papers that the Congress Working Committee had on its agenda the land tenure reforms but at no time they have had the courage to grapple with the problem. Why are they so? Because they are afraid that their capitalist supporters will desert them. But the time has come today for them to choose between the vast majority of people and the few capitalists. Do you want to align yourselves with the few capitalists who are drinking the blood of this landless labour? Or do you want to make freedom a real concept that would be translated into deeds and do you want to have co-operation, willing enthusiasm of these millions of people today who were able to remove not only the Government of the Britishers but also who will be able to move towards progress if you are willing, if not, to remove you if they

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

want? Therefore, it is not a single problem to be isolated. It is a problem intimately connected with the well-being of our nation. Now, as the time at my disposal is limited, I would like to say a few words about my own community, the Harijans. Formerly we were called Scheduled Castes, a title given to us by foreigners. We have been scheduled. God alone knows what the schedule is and for what it is. But, according to the schedule of the present Ministry, it seems to be on the reverse gear. It is going backward. The little concessions that had been shown to us during the British regime have been slowly, stealthily and in a very insidious manner withdrawn. The Harijan Sevak Sangh founded by Mahatma Gandhi, today has become a denuded organisation, without any funds, without any enthusiasm and without any people to carry on the gospel of the amelioration of these communities preached at the cost of the life-blood of Mahatma Gandhi. Last time I praised the Madras Government for doing yeoman service towards the amelioration of the depressed classes, the Scheduled Castes and backward communities. What has happened this year? They have cut out all the grants and the whole plan of the progress of the community is stagnating for want of finances. If a very progressive Government like the State Government of Madras has stopped the wheels of progress in this way, I feel many more State Governments must have also done the same thing. Here, in this Central Government we have not been able to infuse any enthusiasm either in the Education Minister or the Home Minister, both of whom are conspicuous by their absence here. Especially, in the State of Madras, the British administration had set apart certain lands known as DC land—depressed classes land—which should be given entirely to the depressed classes for cultivation with Government aid. There were also other lands known as Lanka lands. These had also been set apart only for being given to the Scheduled Castes for cultivation. Today, the Madras Government has broken all those principles and assurances and they are now trying to auction these lands and give the same for the highest bidder. I ask in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, in the name of Truth, in the name of violence.....

Some Hon. Members: Non-violence.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes; non-violence. If non-violence fails, violence is the outcome. Please do not drive us from non-violence to violence. We are, from the times of Harischandra, non-violent. Mahatma Gandhi has taught us to be non-violent. Your Government should not teach us to be violent like the Mau Mau movement in East Africa about which you have been talking today. We have been non-violent, peace-loving, loyal citizens of this country always cherishing the name of Mahatma Gandhi, who wanted to lay down his life in order to remove the scourge of untouchability. What do we find in the villages today? I want some of the Congress friends with whom I have been living for nearly one and a half decades to go and see the plight of the Harijans in the villages. Today, he is denied his employment. Today, he is denied his right to cultivate even that piece of paternal land which he was enjoying, because he is heavily indebted. His children have been denied the facilities for education provided by the British Government by reducing the scholarship amount in the Madras State. I am sure other State Governments have been also following the same policy of curtailing the facilities of the Harijan community. Mr. Avinasilingam Chettiar said that money is solidified labour. That is a very archaic definition. I would like to give a new definition. Money is the solidified blood of labour. How long can we allow these blood-suckers, who have no heart for the labour that form the backbone of the country, and but for whom today we would not have freedom to exploit? Therefore, I want this Government to realise the great responsibility that has been thrust upon them for the amelioration of the conditions of labour and also the welfare of the Scheduled Castes who have been deprived of all rights. Whenever you ask this Government or the State Governments, they say that untouchability has been eradicated and you can find this in the Constitution.

Paper resolutions, paper constitutions will not be of any value. If you are willing to come to our rescue, we will come to your rescue. This is the way in which the Harijan talks to you today. We will throw you out and we will have other masters, other administrators who will understand us in a better way and try to take our help and see that the country progresses from strength to strength.

You talk about the Five Year Plan? What has this Plan to do with labour, with the Harijans, with the backward communities? You talk about the Backward Classes Commission. And who are the Members there? You want to dump all your people on that and call that a Committee that has gone into the grievances of these backward communities. Can't you have some other people? The world is very wide, and you can get better talent even outside your party.

Finally, I request the Government not to be unrealistic, not to try to be complacent, but face the issues and try to make the labourers, the Harijans, the backward classes and Scheduled Tribes their enthusiastic supporters for all things that are calculated to build up a new nation and a new society where casteism and exploitation do not exist.

Prof. D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): As I read the President's Address I find that it can be divided into two parts. In the first place, I think, that it is a report to the nation—a report not only to this House, but to the nation at large—and I can say with all the sense of responsibility that I can command that it is a very good report and that it will enthuse the people who read it without any prejudice and without any bias. It is a report of all-round progress as it has been said in the Address itself.

I know there are some people who are very impatient, and I know that there are many people who want to make all kinds of elaborate suggestions and who want to criticise the Government at every step and on all accounts. I know all that, but I think when you come to look at it with unjaundiced eyes, you find that the nation can be proud of the progress which it has made during the last one year. It is a progress all along the line, as it has been said.

As I was listening to my friend who spoke just now about the landless tenants and about the Harijans, I felt that his arguments were not all justified. I come from the Punjab, and there are Harijans there also. I know there are landless labourers there also. But I have the honour of representing a double constituency. I fought my election shoulder to shoulder with a Harijan friend of mine. We both came out in the elections. When I look at the Harijan problem in my State, and when I meet my Harijan friends and when I go to their meetings, their homes and when I listen to their talk and their speeches, I think I would not say that these remarks of the speaker who preceded me are very much justified. I think the Harijans are receiving much better education and more facilities these days than they ever received before. For instance, in my college and at my university, I found that so many Harijans were receiving scholarships, that they were all very happy that they were getting chances of advancement in life.

Again, my hon. friend said that casteism still exists. But I do not know where it exists. It may be there in some of the backward parts of India, but I think in those places where social reform has been advocated, and in those States where the cause of social uplift has been pursued, this casteism, so far as it applies to Harijans, is a thing of the past. I cannot see how it can exist anywhere. You cannot distinguish between a so-called Harijan and a so-called Brahmin. I am a Brahman myself, and I do not think there is anything in the form or physiognomy or in the approach of people to problems, by which you can distinguish one man from another. At least this is what I find, when I am generalising from my impressions of my own State.

My hon. friend then talked about landless labour. I do not know about other States, but so far as my State is concerned, from my experience I can say that the new tenancy legislation and the new Ordinances which have been issued in this connection, have done them remarkable good. The new legislation that will be passed by our State Assembly will enfranchise these so-called landless labourers by enabling them to acquire land. There are common lands in the State. The consolidation of holdings is going on in our State, and this is doing good to lots of these persons, whom my friend described as landless labourers. In these common lands, the Harijans have been given as much share as those people whom we call as quasi-proprietors. I think it is very easy to pick holes in any good thing. It is very easy to criticise, but when you look at the problem from a broad point of view, you find that there is much to be happy about, and there is much to be proud of. The other day I met two persons who had come from the island of Mauritius, two Indians who had been there for a long time. They came to India after nearly ten years. I asked them 'Have you noticed any change for the better in the India of today?' They told me—and I think they were not trying to be partial to me or anybody else, but giving just their candid, first-hand and honest reactions—that India had changed almost beyond recognition during the last five years, and that the Government had done their mighty best to improve things. There is a saying by Robert Louis Stevenson, 'What do they know of England, who only England know?' That is the trouble with most of us. What do they know of India, who only India know? We have to compare ourselves with other countries, and it is here that lies all the headache and heartache, and that is why there is all this bitter and uninformed criticism.

[Prof. D. C. Sharma]

As I said at the beginning, the President's Address is an Address which reports all round progress. In the field of agriculture, consolidation of lands is going on in my State, and I think the faces of the villages will be changed in no time. We are building up a new village economy, as a result of this consolidation of holdings. The villages of India are the chief property of India, India lives really in the villages, and the experiment that is going on in my State will show to you that the village economy is being improved at considerable length.

Again, I think that a lot of work is being done in the field of education. I speak here as a person who has been connected in one way or another, with education. It is true, that as the President has said, the pace has been slow, but we have been in this condition for about a thousand years, and we cannot undo the evils of a thousand years in five years. Five years is too short a period in the life of a nation. Even in these five years, we have done a great deal, but one cannot overcome all the evil effects of alien and foreign rule in a period of five years, completely. I think a lot of work has been done during these five years.

Then I take education. I think that the policy of the Government so far as education is concerned is very sound, for the simple reason that formerly we were giving that kind of education which did not make them earning members of society. It did not make them productive citizens. But now the policy of the Government has been enunciated as a policy of basic education. Now, when I talk of my own State, I can assure you that in my own State those old elementary schools, old primary schools, which were, I think, a kind of eye-sore, which were a kind of factory for producing those who were clear misfits in society, are now undergoing a radical transformation. They are undergoing a change and those old type elementary schools are being converted into schools of the new type, into 'basic' schools. I have been to some of these schools and I have found how avidly, how keenly and how enthusiastically the young boys and girls are taking to this new type of education which I would call 'productive' education, or basic education. Thus the educational set-up of our country is undergoing a gradual transformation.

Again take secondary education. Of course, the Government has appointed a Committee to study the problem of secondary education, but even before the recommendations of this Committee are out, I can assure you that in almost every State in India secondary education is undergoing some kind of transformation. For instance, in my own State I find that they are overhauling what may be called the 'secondary' system or education. They are having that kind of education which will mean the diversification of education. This education will not be like a cap which will fit all heads, but it will mean a different kind of cap to fit different kinds of heads. There will be provision for the education of those persons who want liberal type of education; there will be provision for that type of students who want artistic education or aesthetic education; there will be provision for those students who want craft or art education. There will be a type of education which will fit almost all kinds of abilities and aptitudes. That is being done.

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Even in the field of Universities I will state that we are having new departments. We are now taking stock of the needs of our country, we are taking stock of the aspirations of our country; we are taking stock of the feeling and the ambitions of the young men and young women of our country, and we are giving them that type of education which will fit them. I say that the report of the President is a report to the nation and, at the same time it is a call. We find that on the first page our President has said: 'we bring with us faith in our country's destiny...' And yet we find some people who would talk here trying to destroy the faith of our people. It is not only that. The President has also spoken of 'partnership'. I think these two words, the call to 'faith' and the call to 'partnership' sum up the moral values of the President's Address. We need a partnership of all to build up a welfare State and I may say that this welfare State ours will be entirely different from the welfare States of others. Other countries also talk about welfare States but there is no freedom of expression there. But in this welfare State of ours we will have welfare as well as freedom of thought and freedom of expression and I think this is the policy that we have to chalk out.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Saturday, the 14th February, 1953.